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THE LADY OF WAKE AND HER SUITORS.

BY THOMAS J. MAZZINGHI.

My attention having been lately directed to the jousts which took place at Lichfield in the middle nearly of the 14th century, and which are evidenced by the Wardrobe Accounts of King Edward III., I determined to collect all the scattered documents which bear upon the occurrence, and to endeavour to write thereupon a consecutive narrative. Finding, however, that the inquiry would lead me further than I had contemplated, and that, as it was, my memoranda were swelling to undue proportions, I was considering whether I should lay my materials aside for a different purpose, and a more auspicious moment, when my eye fell upon the name of one of the high-born and illustrious ladies whom the Wardrobe Accounts showed to have been present with the female members of the royal family upon the splendid occasion of those jousts. There I saw the Domina Wake named immediately after the Lady Holster (Ulster), this latter lady being the heiress of the De Burghs and the Clares, and wife of the Prince, then a minor, but afterwards so celebrated in history as Lionel, Duke of Clarence! Who then, I said, was that lady at her side? that Lady Wake, whom the same documents show to have had with her upon this occasion three other "demoiselles" (Domicellæ). In a question of personal identity chronology is all-important, and the first question that suggested itself was, when did those jousts take place at Lichfield? I found that one who had passed master in the art had settled the question. They took place, said Sir Harris Nicolas, in the spring of the year 1347 or 1348, and as the former year was that of Cressy, and as from the dates of patents Edward III. is known to have been at Lichfield in the first week of May in the latter year, it is reasonable to infer that it was in 1348 when the festivities took place (*Archæologia*, 18 vol. p. 116). Was it possible that the lady in question was really that personage so familiar to us in history, and so popular in her own time as the wife of the Black Prince? She, I remembered, was twice an heiress in right of each of her parents. In the one case she was, with the superadded heritage of beauty, the "Fair Maid of Kent," in the other case she was the "Lady of Wake."

The thought had a certain fascination in it, and I applied myself at once to consider whether this could be the case. If Collins was, as I presume, right in saying that Joan, when she married the Black Prince (1362) was in the 83rd year of her age, then at the time of these jousts she was in her nineteenth year; and so where could a lady so nearly allied to the throne be expected to be in greater likelihood than at a festivity given by the king, as an agreeable pastime in a chivalrous age, to the ladies of his court, and the knights companions of his victories? No, it was not unlikely, it was indeed highly probable that she would be one to feast her eyes too with the mimic representation of continental victories.

Was Joan, then, the Lady Wake of the Wardrobe Accounts and of the jousts at Lichfield? Alas! I was soon undeceived; she could not be so if Sir Harris Nicholas was right in the date assigned to them. Joan was not an heiress at all at that time—certainly not of her father, for her brother, John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, survived; not of Wake, for Thomas Lord Wake, of Lyddel, was living, and his sister, Joan's mother, also was living. The calculation is a close one, for both these impediments to the descent of the Wake heritage to a collateral branch were removed in one and the same and the following year of 1349! Then Joan first became "presumptive Lady of Wake," for her brothers lived, so that we cannot usurp for her the designation of Lord Wake's (Joan's uncle's) wife! But although his niece was not then entitled to rank so high as the illustrious ladies first mentioned, I still believe she was there as one of Lady Wake's "demoiselles."* If she was not there, show me then the place in this country where she was, or where she was more likely to have been! It may be objected, Joan was married certainly in her minority, and a minor in those days was often married in her 16th year. True, minors who were heiresses! Joan was not so till 1352. The inquiry has heraldic interest, the Wardrobe Rolls are beginning to give items of blue garters furnished by the king for different tournaments—the institution of the celebrated order is imminent—and although neither Sir Thomas Holand, Knight, nor Sir William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, nor Edward the Black Prince, might venture to claim the hand of a lady not an heiress, which of them would have refused to wear Joan's badge, or splinter a lance in Joan's honour? Yet, notwithstanding, the orphan heiress became the object of rival affection and soon of rival ambition! I believe her marriage as heiress was the perquisite of the Crown, but how it came to pass that two different competitors claimed her each as his wife is greatly dark, although the fact is undoubted. These two rivals were both most conspicuous men of the time, both Cressy warriors, and intimate friends of the Black Prince, and both afterwards Knights of the Garter. The one was Sir Thomas Holand, the other the Earl of Salisbury. Whether, as may be suspected, the king had inadvertently promised, and so encouraged both suitors, and the orphan princess had not seen her own way clearly, she became

* I incline to think that "Demoiselles" and "Valets" sons and daughters of nobles, occupied a similar position in the houses of the great, to which they were admitted for purposes of education or training.

involved in an unpleasant contest, founded upon two different contracts of marriage. The Pope, Clement VI., when appealed to, decided the dispute in favour of Sir Thomas Holand, upon grounds the justice of which may be presumed, for not only did Sir Thomas carry off his fair bride, but he afterwards in her right assumed and sat as peer by the title of Earl of Kent; on the other hand, it is certain that the Earl of Salisbury married another lady, the daughter of Lord Mohun. The princess became a widow in 1360. From a passage cited by Collins from an early chronicler (Jo. Harding, c. 185, f. 186, p. 338), it may perhaps be inferred that her hand being bestowed away by another she had not given her heart, for when the Black Prince first addressed her in her widowhood, which he did on behalf of another suitor, after several denials with which he would not be put off, she told him with some warmth, "How when she was under ward, she had been disposed of by others; but that now being of years of discretion and mistress of her own actions, she would not cast herself beneath her rank, but remember she was of the blood royal of England, and therefore she resolved never to marry again but to a prince, for quality and virtue like himself." Upon the hint the prince, it is said, admiring her spirit and knowing *what she said to be true*, became himself the suitor and was accepted, to the great contentment of his royal father. They were within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, both being grandchildren of King Edward the First; but a dispensation was obtained from Pope Innocent VI., dated at Avignon the seventh of the Ides of September, An. 1361. Collins tells us that she was then in her 33rd and he in his 31st year, which, as I said, I take as exact, although I do not quite see upon what authority the statement rests; but we have in the last Papal instrument the date of her last marriage, whilst the former one is also, although not so definitely, fixed by the action of Pope Clement VI.

Dugdale quotes as to the principal facts the MS. Register of Archbishop Islip, which is not accessible to me. I have preferred to rely upon the documents themselves, published with the *Fœdera*, to a high place amongst which they are undoubtedly entitled, illustrating as they do not only interesting passages in the private lives of two of the most popular princes that England ever knew, but as having furnished a cotemporary safeguard for the royal succession against the insinuations and intrigues of the members of a numerous royal family, almost all remarkable for their aspiring ambition. I must first mention that Sir Harris Nicolas thought he had discovered the name of Joan mentioned in a curious item in the cotemporary accounts of the Black Prince, of a date not long subsequent to the battle of Cressy, *i.e.* 1348-9. This item is as follows:—"ij. magn' pec arg. voc' Bikers * emell' in funde cu butell' & ex una pte deaur' emp. eodem die quor' i dat. p' dñum dne Jeannette consanguin' suæ et al' dat. dne Phe de Lymburg (81 Archævl. p. 161).

* Two pieces of silver, called Beakers (Bikers), with enamelled bottom with spoons (Batells) and gilded on one side, bought on the same day and presented by my Lord (the Prince), one to the *Lady Jeannette*, his cousin, and the other to the Lady Philippe of Limburg.

This Lady Jeannette, his cousin, Sir Harris at once concludes to be no other than Joan, afterwards the prince's wife. Now this may be so, but it is subject at least to considerable doubt, for according to usage Joan and Jeannette are not quite the same names, and I know no other instance of the princess being called by the diminutive, nor must it be lost sight of that the prince had an aunt, sister of his mother, named Joan, who was present in 1848 at the Lichfield jousts, and is called there the Lady Juliers; she was in fact wife of the Duke of Juliers, whose name so often appears in the *Rolles François*, and she may very well have had a daughter whose name might, as her mother's name was Joan, very well be the diminutive, an inference which seems strengthened by the fact of Jeannette's name in the Black Prince's Accounts being coupled with that of the Lady Philippa of Lymbourg, and Limbourg being a province lying not far either from Hainault or Juliers, and the close intercourse of the English and Flemish families being apparent throughout the page of contemporary history. The Black Prince at that date was in his 17th year, and such an intimacy as these presents imply seem more natural with ladies, the near blood relations of his mother, than with the less intimate connection on his father's side with the family of the Earl of Kent.

In corroboration, I may refer to the name of Tydeman de Lymberg, "a German," summoned to King Edward's Council about that time, as may be seen in the lists printed in the Appendix to the Report to the House of Lords on the dignity of a Peer, A.D. 1829. This German, so distinguished, may have been a relation of Queen Philippa, and the lady above alluded to, of the same name, his wife or daughter.

Almost all that we know of the early life of this celebrated princess is derived from facts alluded to in two letters, one patent, the other close, which have been published in their original Latin in the last volume of the *Fœdera*. They bear date the same day, the 7th of the Ides of September, in the 9th year of the pontificate of Pope Innocent the Sixth (A.D. 1361). Both are addressed to Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, and to a foreign Abbot, or either of them; but the Abbot took no part in the matter, and need not be again referred to.

The former of these two Instruments or Bulls, after reciting a petition made to this pontiff on behalf of his "most dear son in Christ, the illustrious Edward, King of England, and this king's beloved and firstborn son, the noble Edward of Wodestock, Prince of Wales, and also on behalf of his dear daughter in Christ, the noble Lady Joan, Countess of Kent," went on to state "that the prince and countess not being ignorant that they descended from one common stock, and were removed from it, the one in the third, and the other in the second degree, and that consequently they stood to each other in the third degree of consanguinity, not ignorant also that the prince had himself raised from the holy baptismal font a son of the same countess, nevertheless the said prince and countess for the consolidation of the throne from which the countess also derives her origin, and for the good state of the realm, and the increase of mutual affection amongst their blood relations and friends, not in contempt of the 'keys,' but in the hope

of obtaining favour and apostolical dispensation, did contract mutually with each other marriage with words *de presenti*; but as they could not for the aforesaid obstacles remain or be lawfully conjoined in such marriage without apostolical dispensation first obtained, and as such marriage with such approval might by God's will lead to great good, and without it might occasion much scandal, they petitioned the supreme pontiff to deign to absolve them from the sentence of excommunication, to remit the penalties which they were known to have incurred by the premisses, and to grant them the dispensation for which they prayed." Then follows the operative part of the instrument, whereby Innocent VI. "avows as upon all occasions his readiness to intervene where souls are in risk, and his fervent desire, more especially amongst the princes and magnates of Christendom to maintain peace and tranquillity, and being consequently predisposed to listen to such supplications, he leaves to the archbishop and abbot a discretionary power to grant the absolution and remit the penalties, but the prince and countess were in the interim to separate, perform suitable penance, bind themselves by oath never again to commit or aid or abet in the commission of a similar offence, and within the space of a year found two chapels, and endow each with an annual sum of twenty marcs of silver. These conditions performed, the archbishop and abbot were entrusted with the discretionary power of granting or not the dispensation for a new marriage, which would legitimate future issue, notwithstanding the twofold impediments occasioned by such relationship of blood and of baptism." Thus far ran the tenor of the *open* bull or letter, but the pontiff had heard evidently of circumstances of earlier occurrence which might or might not affect the manner in which the discretionary power would be used, but those were matters not to be confided to the public at large, so that their real character (the facts that explained or excused or extenuated them neglected) might be at the mercy of the thoughtless, the ignorant, or the uncharitable! and accordingly the chief of the church took care, by his accompanying *closed* letter, to acquaint the delegates of the dispensing power, that a rumour had reached his ears that a *long time before* (*dudum**) William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and Sir Thomas Holland, Knight, had each of them professed to have contracted marriage with the said Joan, and that a controversy had arisen thereupon, and been referred to the Apostolical See; the result of which had been that the said Joan had been adjudged to be the knight's wife, and the contract of marriage with the earl decreed to be null and void, and that whereas thereyn the said Joan had alway, during Sir Thomas's life, lived with him as his lawful wife; and the earl had not only acquiesced in the said sentence, but had contracted marriage with another noble lady, who then became, and still was, his lawful wife. Of all which the pontiff professes to have no certain knowledge, but to desire in an affair of that importance where souls are in jeopardy, to proceed upon full information, and after due deliberation (*cum debitâ maturitate*), consequently he recommends

* This word *dudum* is not very precise; it almost suggests that the earl relied upon a contract of marriage made in Joan's early youth and before she became heiress.

the whole matter to the delegates, to ascertain whether the sentence referred to had been preceded by due inquiry, and if the statements made had their foundation in truth, and if so, to act upon the letter patent and grant the absolution and dispensation as before mentioned, but if not, to abstain from action, and inform the pontiff by their sealed letters as speedily as possible.

There were indeed grave reasons for such precautions, for in the case of a deception or even of an innocent misconception on the part of the royal petitioners themselves, the prince might have found himself ultimately the pseudo husband of one who had still a true and living husband, and his innocent child might be, at a future period, in the false position of a claimant of several crowns, without right to any; his brothers might dispute the succession, and the whole kingdom be rent with dissension. No wonder that the archbishop and his coadjutor responded at once to the call, that they collected evidence, examined the records of what had taken place in the old dispute, the effect of the sentence of Pope Clement VI., and the evidence adduced on the part of the prince and countess, all which they found to be true and as alleged; and this, by the aid of doctors and juris-consults, both civil and ecclesiastical, and in accordance with (I cite the words of the archbishop) Him "the Way, the Truth, and the Life." Consequently, within seven weeks after the date of the pope's, the archbishop was able to reply, by his own letter, sealed with the impression of his seal of green wax, attached by silk thread of the same colour, that he had verified the facts, quashed the marriage, separated the prince and countess, absolved them from the excommunication, remitted the punishment, enjoined the penance, exacted the oath, and granted the dispensation. Nor did the letter conclude without informing his holiness of the actual celebration by the writer of a fresh marriage in Windsor Castle, after banns published, in the presence of the king and queen, two other queens, and many princes and princesses of the blood, specially named, but before numerous dignitaries of the church, and of the nobility, and before a multitude of other persons of all, including even the lowest, classes (plebeis). In fact, nothing seems to have been omitted which might enhance the notoriety of the fact of marriage, and no precaution neglected that might leave its legality unquestionable.

That this lady was gladly welcomed into the family of King Edward the Third is apparent from many circumstances, but their presence at the ceremony of marriage at Windsor itself shows it; that she had long been a favourite with the sovereign appears from the association of the Order of the Garter itself, may I say, with her honour and defence! For that she had passed at one time as the Countess of Salisbury cannot be, I think, denied. The earl had detained her as his wife (see Dugdale's Baronage), and although we may wish to know more clearly the circumstances and dates of those disputed contracts of marriage, we cannot point to any countess more likely than Joan to answer to the description of her that the legend has preserved, and whose mishap grave writers accept as the least improbable version of the origin of the order. Some made the queen herself the heroine,

but never in so decided a tone as to exclude the countess' superior claim. Thus Erhardus Cellius, in translating the motto, wrote—

"Is confundatur qui male pensitat hoc."

Edwardi Regis dictum hoc; qui nominis hujus

Tertius, atque Auctor Ordinis hujus erat.

Quando Periscelidem saltantis forte levârat.

Conjugis, aut Virgo Sariberæa, tuum.

This alternative of wife or maiden, it must be observed, strengthens the inference as to the innocence of the whole occurrence. The same writer, in his "*Eques auratus Anglo-Wirtembergicus*," at page 16, ventures to give a name to the countess, whom he styles *Adelaide*. But no such name appears as that of the wife of any then Earl of Salisbury. In fact the earl, who had unsuccessfully claimed to call Joan still his countess, married at some interval between the bulls of the two popes; the date of the earlier bull I have no means of discovering (Pope Clement VI. succeeded the 7th May in 1352, and died 6th Dec., in 1362), but we know the lady's name, for the earl married Elizabeth, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Lord Mohun, but this must have been subsequently to the use of the garter as a device. Before leaving this subject, I may say that the Holand family seems to have owed its importance, in the first instance, to the office of secretary held by one of its members in the establishment of an Earl of Lancaster; and should the historic sources ever be all exposed to light, I should not be surprised, although I shall presently suggest another hypothesis, to find the challenge of Joan's hand by the Earl of Salisbury accounted for by the change of circumstances induced at her brother's death, which had converted a beautiful girl of high rank into a great heiress, with that same additional advantage, but by an unjustifiable inclination on the part of her friends to get rid of the candidate of less rank, by ignoring an undoubtedly previous contract!

(To be continued.)

SOME OLD PLAYERS.

BY REGINALD W. CORLASS.

ELIZABETH BARRY.

THIS lady, an actress of celebrity in her day, was born in 1658. She was the daughter of a barrister, by name Edward Barry, who impoverished himself in the cause of Charles I., to serve whom he left his profession and raised a regiment, of which he was made Colonel. His family being thrown upon their own resources, Elizabeth was taken by Lady Davenant, a friend of her father's, who gave her every advantage of a liberal education. She made her, moreover, her constant companion; the acquaintance with the manners of polite society which this gave her, being of considerable service in her after career. By this lady she was recommended to the notice of Sir William Davenant, preparatory to her introduction on the stage. She made her first appearance at Dorset-Garden about the year 1678, but from some reason proved a failure. She seems to have been wanting in a musical ear, and ability to recognise the conditions and varieties of emphasis. Her voice, however, was powerful and pleasing, and her manner good. In consequence of the failure, and the expression of an opinion on the part of the actors that it was impossible to teach her, and that she was incapable of improvement, she was dismissed, and this, it has been said, occurred on three occasions. Miss Barry, however, found a patron in the notorious Earl of Rochester, who was captivated with her personal charms, and recognised, moreover, in her the promises of talent. So confident indeed was he of her capacity, that he offered a wager, which was accepted, that in six months she should be one of the most popular performers in the theatre. Affection, if such a word has any value when applied to a character like his, was an inducement to his interest in her, for it has been said that his feelings towards her were deeper than towards any other female, and the letters to Madam B——, printed in Tonson's edition of his poems published in 1716, were supposed to have been those addressed to her. The Earl now took her under his instruction, one of the first parts in which he practised her being that of *Isabella*, the Queen of Hungary, in the Earl of Orrery's tragedy of *Mustapha*. On the preparation for her appearance in this character he bestowed great attention, endeavouring to cure her of her previous defect, by impressing upon her the proper cadences in speech, together with their connection with the spirit of the situations. As an instance of his care, it is stated that he caused her to rehearse this part on the stage no less than thirty times, and of these at least a dozen times in her stage costume. On the first evening of the performance, Rochester brought with him to the theatre the King and the Duke and Duchess of York to witness the result, which was in every way successful, the audience being no less pleased with the grace of her deportment, than with the feeling with which she inspired her part. The Duchess of York was indeed

so delighted that she presented her with her wedding suit, and afterwards made use of her in perfecting herself in the English language. After her husband's accession to the throne, also, she gave Miss Barry her coronation robes to perform in them the character of Queen Elizabeth in the tragedy of the *Earl of Essex*.

When the two rival companies were united, about 1683, Miss * Barry went to the Drury Lane house, but upon a difference arising between the patentees and principal performers, she removed to the new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. This was opened on the 30th April, 1695, with Congreve's comedy of *Love for Love*. Between the years 1704 and 1706, when Shakspeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, and Dryden's *All for Love*, were played by royal command at St James's Palace, Miss Barry took the very opposite parts of *Mrs. Page* and *Cleopatra*. The last new character in which she played is said to have been *Phadra* in Edmund Smith's *Phadra and Hippolytus*, in 1707. Soon after this she seems to have retired, no doubt with a considerable income, as she had left the stage when, together with Mrs. Bracegirdle, she appeared in Congreve's *Love for Love*, for the benefit of Betterton, April 7th, 1709. It is here worthy of notice, that Mrs. Barry was the first player who was given a benefit night. This was in 1687, and was a compliment she alone enjoyed for several years. Her death took place in 1713, and proceeded, according to some authorities, from a fever, though Davies states that an actress who was in London when she died, assured him that it was owing to the bite of a favourite lap dog which had been seized with madness. She was buried at Acton, in Middlesex, where there is the following inscription in the churchyard :—

“ Near this place
Lies the body of Elizabeth Barry,
Of the parish of St. Mary Le Savoy ;
Who departed this life the 7th of November, 1713,
Aged 55 years.”

The testimony to the excellence of Miss Barry's art is ample. Thomas Davies, in his *Dramatic Miscellanies* [1784], thus speaks of her :—“ Miss Barry was mistress of all the passions of the mind : love, joy, grief, rage, tenderness, and jealousy. were all represented by her with equal skill and equal effect. In the play of *The Orphan*, when, on leaving Castalio, in the last act, she burst out into that affecting exclamation, ‘ O poor Castalio ! ’ she never failed to shed tears herself, nor was it possible for the audience to restrain from correspondent lamentations. Betterton bore this testimony to the perfection of this eminent actress : that she often so greatly exerted her art in an indifferent character, that her acting had given success to plays that would disgust the most patient reader.” In another part this gossiping author says, “ the stage, perhaps, never produced four such handsome women, at once, as Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mrs. Mountford,

* Or, more correctly, *Mrs. B.*, as *Miss* was formerly applied to women of loose character, and not used by the higher classes in England till the close of Charles II.'s reign, and not by the middle classes till a later period. Amongst actresses it was not used till the end of William III.'s reign. Davies says *Miss Cross* was the first stage *Miss*.

and Mrs. Bowman : when they appeared together in the last scene of the *Old Bachelor*, the audience was struck with so fine a group of beauty, and broke out into loud applauses." The parts in which she seems to have been most successful were those of *Monimia*, in Otway's *Orphan* ; *Belvidera*, in *Venice Preserved* ; and *Isabella*, in the *Fatal Marriage*. Dryden specially commends her for her performance of *Cassandra*, in his play of *Cleomenes*, about the year 1692, and in his preface to that piece says, " what the town has generally granted, that Mrs. Barry, always excellent, has, in this tragedy, excelled herself, and gained a reputation beyond any woman whom I have ever seen on the theatre." Colley Cibber, in " *Apology for his Life* " [1750], speaks of her as evincing in tragic parts " a presence of elevated dignity ; her mien and motion superb and gracefully majestic ; her voice full, clear, and strong ; so that no violence of passion could be too strong for her : and when distress or tenderness possessed her, she subsided into the most affecting melody and softness. In the art of exciting pity, she had a power beyond all the actresses I have yet seen, or what your imagination can conceive. In scenes of anger, defiance, or resentment, while she was impetuous and terrible, she poured out the sentiment with an enchanting harmony."

Her portrait was painted by Kneller, and Davies relates having seen it at Mrs. Bracegirdle's house in Howard Street. It was afterwards in the Strawberry Hill collection, and shows the subject to have possessed a pleasing and expressive countenance, with an air and appearance well fitted to evoke admiration.

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COLLECTION OF EARLY RECORDS RELATING TO
TIDESWELL, CO. DERBY.

COMMUNICATED BY J. R. DANIEL TYSEN, F.S.A.

CHANCERY GILDS, WRITS TO, PARCEL 1.*

NOTTINGHAM AND DERBY.

RICARDUS dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Domine Hibernie vicecomiti Notyngh et Derb. salutem. Quibusdam certis et honestis ac rationalibus de causis coram nobis et consilio nostro in ultimo parlamento nostro apud Cantabrigg tento propositis et declaratis tibi precipimus firmit injungentes quod statim visis presentibus in plen Comitatu tuo ac eciam in omnibus Civitatibus Burgis villis mercatorijs ac alijs locis in balliva tua tam infra libertates quam extra ubi melius expedire videris palam et publice proclamari fac quod omnes et singuli Magistri et Custodes Gildarum Fraternitatum quarumcumque infra dictam ballivam tuam certificent nos et consilium nostrum in Cancellaria nostra in scriptis plenarie distincte et aperte citra festum Purificationis beate Marie virginis prox futur ubicumque fuerit de modo et forma ac auctoritate fundationis et inceptionis et continuationis et regiminis gildarum et fraternitatem predictarum ac de modo et forma sacramentorum congregationum comuniorum et assembliarum fratrum et sororum ac omnium aliorum de Gildes et fraternitatibus hujusmodi existentium necnon de libertatibus privilegiis statutis ordinationibus umbris et consuetudinibus Gildarum et fraternitatum earundem Ac insuper de omnibus terris tenementis redditibus et possessionibus mortificatis et non mortificatis ac bonis et catallis quibuscumque ad predictas Gildas et Fraternitates qualitercumque pertinentibus sive spectantibus in quorumcumque manibus hujusmodi terre tenementis redditus possessiones bona seu catalla ad opus hujusmodi Gildarum et Fraternitatum existant ac de vero valore annuo terrarum tenementarum reddituum et possessionum ac vero precio bonorum et catallorum predictorum necnon de toto modo et forma omnium et singulorum premisorum et omnium aliorum articularum et circumstanciarum dictas Gildas et Fraternitates qualitercumque concernendum sive tangendum sub pena forisfacture et admissionis perpetue omnium terrarum tenementorum reddituum possessionum bonorum et catallorum predictorum erga nos heredes nostros et quod dicti Magistri et custodes cartas et litteras patentes si quas habent ex concessione nostra vel aliqujus progenitorum nostrorum predictas Gildas et Fraternitates qualitercumque tangentes sive concernentes coram nobis et dicto consilio nostro citra dictum festum Purificationis deferant et apportent sub pena revocationis et adnullationis perpetue cartarum et litterarum predictarum ac omnium libertatum immunitatum privilegiorum et concessionum in cartis et litteris predictis contentorum. Facturi ulterius et recepturi quod per nos et dictum consilium nostrum vigore et auctoritate parlamenti ordinari et decerni contigerit in premissis Nos et dictum consilium nostrum in dictam Cancellariam nostram de diebus et locis proclamacionis hujusmodi nominibus proclamatorum sub sigillo tuo distincte et aperte citra Octabas Sancti Hilarij proximi futur certificans eub hoc brevi: Et hoc nullatenus omittas sub periculo quod incumbit. Teste me apud Westmonasterium primo die Novembris anno regni nostri duodecimo.

Endorsed

Responsum Sampsonis de Strelley Vicecomitis.
Executionem istius brevis patet in ocula
huic consueta.

PUBLICE proclamari feci per Ricardum de Wilford apud Derby die veneris proxima ante festum Sancte Katherine virginis Et apud Notyngham die Sabbati proxima ante predictum festum Sancte Katherine Et apud Newerk die mercurij in festo Sancte Katherine virginis Et apud Retford in the Clay die Sabbati proxima post predictum festum Sancte Katherine. Et in pleno Com. Not. tento ibidem die lune proxima post festum Sancti Nicholai Episcopi Et in pleno Com. Derb. tento ibidem die

* An elaborate account of the Early English Gilds will be found among the publications of the Early English Text Society, see ENGLISH GILDS, edited by the late Toulmin Smith, Esq. London, 1870.

Jovis proxima post predictum festum Sancti Nicholai. Et per Rogérum de Shirley apud Bankwell die lune proxima ante festum Natalis domini. Et apud le Chapell in the ffryth die Jovis proxima ante festum Sancti Thome Apostoli. Et per Johannem de Rossyngton apud Aashburn die Sabbati proxima post festum Circumcisionis domini. Et per Thomam Baylly de Sutton apud Chesterfeld die Sabbati proxima ante festum Sancti Thome Apostoli. Et per Willelmum de Romwode apud Blyth die Jovis proxima ante festum Sancti Thome Apostoli quod omnes et singuli Magistri et Custodes Gildarum et Fraternitatum quorumcunque infra Comit Notingham et Derby certifeit dominum Regem et consilium suum in Cancellaria sua in inscriptis plenarie distincto et aperte citra festum Purificationis beate Marie virginis prox futur ubicunque fuerint de toto modo et forma ac auctoritate foundationis et inceptionis ac continuationis et regiminis Gildarum et Fraternitatum predictarum ac de omnibus alijs articulis et circumstancijs dictas Gildas et Fraternitates qualitercunque tangent sive concernent de quibus in isto brevi fit mencio secundum tenorem ejusdem brevis sub pena infrascript.

CERTIFICATES OF GUILDS—DERBY—No. 57, RICHARD 2ND, 1377.

Certificacion de les Gardeins de la Gilde de nostre Dame en Tiddeswell en la Contee de Derby.

AU tressage conseil nostre trearedoubte Seigneur le Roy certefient Nichol Orme & Johan Colynson de Wheston Gardeins de Gilde de nostre Dame en lesglise de seint Johan le Baptistre de Tiddeswell en le Contee de Derby que Johan ffoliaumbe de Tiddeswell & autres bones gentz de la dicte ville entour qarant anz passez al h. nour de Dieux & de nostre tresdouce Dame Seinto Marie & pur encrestre diuines seruices de leur denocion & almoigne donerent par diuerses temps de leur terres & tentz & biens & chateux as certains persones pur sustener deux chapelleyns diuines seruices chantantz a l'autere de nostre Dame en lesglise susdicte pur encrestre de queles donna les Gardeins dyceles qui pur le temps ount estez tant ont faitz qils ont purchacez parcelllement dusse mees & CC acres de terre oue les apertinances en la dicte ville de Tiddeswell Luton & Wormhulle lez queles valient xij marcs par an de queles tenemens Henri Aliasandre Chapelleyne & autres sont enfeffez a eux & a leur heirs a touz iours as queux Henri & sez ioyntfeffes nostre dit Seigneur le Roy le xx iour de Nembre law de son regne septisme par sez lettres patentes graunta licence damortier lez ditz tenementz al sustenance dez deux Chapelleyns al Autiere de nostre Dame en lesglise susdicte come par lez ditz lettres la copie de queles est annexez a ycestes est declarez puis a pleine lez queles Henri & sez ioyntfeffes nont vnqore donez lez ditz tenemens a les Chapelleyns susditz a cause qils nont vnqore purchacez licence dez seigneurs immediates mes ne purquant lez ditz deux Chapelleyns onte este sustennez en lesglise susdicte de lez profitz prouenantz dez ditz tenementz & pur leide & almoigne de lez bones gentz del fraternite susdicte Et issint ont lez ditz deux Chapelleyns estes sustenus par le maniere susdicte sanz liuerree confederacie meyntenance ou rioten en arerissement de ley—& ils ont nulle commune boiste mes que lez profitz dez ditz tenementz & autres denfers donez come deuant ont este gardez al oeps dez ditz Chapelleyns par lez Gardeins del dite Gilde qui pur le temps ont est Et si aucune del dicte fraternite devie et son filz voille estre del dicte Gilde il durra yn moton & vne liuer de cere & il serra restiens en la dicte Gilde Et lez gentz del dicte Gilde ne font nulles congregacions sinon qant ascunz del dicte Gilde sont mortz lez autres gentz soy assemblent pur venir a leur dirigo & entrerement & ils ont faitz nulles festes deinz lez vij anz darreins passez Et ils ont nulles terres tenementz en leur mayn nen autry mayn sinon lez tenementz susdictes ne nulles chatell-moeble ne moneye a present ne priuileges estatutz ordinnances vaages custumes chartres ne patentes sinon come desuis est declarez.

(Endorsed) Certificacion del Gilde de Tiddeswell en la Contee de Derby.

(LETTERS PATENT ANNEXED) ENROLLED ON PAT. ROLL 7 RICH. II. PT. I. M. 8.

20 Novr., 1384, 7^o Ric. 2nd. Temp. Edw^d. 3rd.

RICARDUS Dei gratia Rex Anglie & francie & Dominus Hibernie Omnibus ad quos presentes littere peruenierint Salutem—Sciates quod cum Dominus Edwardus nuper Rex Anglie Avus noster de gratia sua speciali concesserit & licenciam dederit pro se &

heredibus suis quantum in ipso fuit dilectis sibi Johanni foliaumbe de Tiddeswell Johanni filio Henrici de Monyassh Henrico de Tiddeswell & Johanni Alisaundre quod ipsi duodecim mesuagia & ducentas acras terre cum pertinentiis in Tiddeswell Luton & Wormhulle que de ipso Avo nostro non tenebantur & que valent per annum in omnibus exitibus iuxta verum valorem eorumdem duodecim marcas sicut per inquisitionem inde per dilectum sibi Willielmum de frotheleye Escactorem ipsius Avi nostri in Comitatu Derbie de mandato suo captam & in Cancellaria sua retortatam fuit compertum dare possent et assignare duobus Capellanis divina pro salubri statu ipsius Avi nostri & ipsorum Johannis Johannis Henrici & Johannis & aliorum dum vixissent & animabus suis cum ab hac luce migrarent & animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum ad altare beate Marie in ecclesia Sancti Johannis Baptiste de Tiddeswell iuxta ordinationem ipsorum Johannis Johannis Henrici & Johannis iude faciendam celebratura habendum & tenendum eisdem Capellanis & successoribus suis divina singulis diebus pro statu & animabus predictas ad altare predictum in ecclesia predicta iuxta ordinationem predictam vt premittitur celebratura imperpetuum Et eisdem Capellanis quod ipsi mesuagia & terram predicta cum pertinentiis a prefatis Johanne Johanne Henrico & Johanne recipere possent & teneri sibi & successoribus suis divina singulis diebus pro statu & animabus predictas ad altare predictum in ecclesia predicta iuxta ordinationem predictam vt predictum est celebratura imperpetuum tenore litterarum suarum similiter licenciam dederit specialem Statuto de terris & tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante prout in litteris patentibus ipsius Avi nostri inde confectis plenius continentur Jamque Nicholaus de Stafford Chualer Jacobus foliaumbe Johannes Larcher de Heghlowe Robertus Jowosone de Tunstides Henricus Alisaundre Capellanus Robertus Sharp Capellanus Ricardus le Mathon de Tiddeswell & Henricus atte Tounesende de Luton ac predictus Johannes filius Henrici nobis supplicaverint vt cum dicti Johannes foliaumbe Henricus de Tiddeswell & Johannes Alisaundre dies suos clauserint extremos dictis litteris ipsius Avi nostri effectum non sortitis. Velimus eisdem Nicholao Jacobo Johanni Larcher Willielmo Roberto Henrico Alisaundre Roberto Ricardo Henrico atte Tounesende & Johanni filio Henrici concedere quod ipsi predicta mesuageria & terram duobus Capellanis huiusmodi dare possint & assignare in forma supradicta Nos ad predictum concessionem ipsius Avi nostri considerationem habentes & volentes eo pretexto ac pro viginti marcis nobis in hanaperio nostro per prefatos Nicholaum Jacobum Johanne Larcher Willielmum Robertum Henricum Alisaundre Robertum Ricardum Henricum atte Tounesende & Johannem filium Henrici solutis necnon pro eo quod dictus Johannes filius Henrici dictas litteras ipsius Avi nostri nobis in Cancellaria nostra restituit cancellandas supplicationi predictae annuere gratiose Concessionis et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eisdem Nicholao Jacobo Johanni Larcher Willielmo Roberto, Henrico Alisaundre Roberto Ricardo Henrico atte Tounesende et Johanni filio Henrici quod ipsi predicta duodecim mesuagia et ducentas acras terre cum pertinentiis in predictis villis de Tiddeswell Luton et Wormhulle que de nobis non tenentur dare possint et assignare duobus Capellanis divina pro salubri statu nostro et ipsorum Nicholai Jacobi Johannis Larcher Willielmi Roberti Henrici Alisaundre Roberti Ricardi Henrici atte Tounesende et Johannis filii Henrici et aliorum dum vixerimus et animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum ad altare predictum in ecclesia predicta iuxta ordinationem ipsorum Nicholai Jacobi Johannis Larcher Willielmi Roberti Henrici Alisaundre Roberti Ricardi Henrici atte Tounesende et Johannis filii Henrici inde faciendam celebratura Habendum et tenendum eisdem Capellanis et successoribus suis divina singulis diebus pro statu et animabus predictis ad altare predictum in ecclesia predicta iuxta ordinationem predictam vt premittitur celebratura imperpetuum Et eisdem Capellanis quod ipsi mesuagia & terram predicta cum pertinentiis a prefatis Nicholao Jacobo Johanne Larcher Willielmo Roberto Henrico Alisaundre Roberto Ricardo Henrico atte Tounesende et Johanne filio Henrici recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis divina singulis diebus pro statu et animabus predictis ad altare predictum in ecclesia predicta iuxta ordinationem predictam vt predictum est celebratura imperpetuum tenore presenciam similiter licenciam dedimus specialem statuto predicto non obstante Nolentes quod iidem Nicholaus Jacobus Johannes Larcher Willielmus Robertus Henricus Alisaundre Robertus Ricardus Henricus atte Tounesende et Johannes filius Henrici vel heredes sui aut prefati Capellani seu successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros aut ministros nostros quoscumque occasione tur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur Salvis tamen capitalibus Dominis feodorum illorum serviciis de predictis mesuagiis et terra debitis et consuetis In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes

Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium xx die Nouembris anno regni nostri septimo.

CHANCERY GILDS, WRITS TO—NOTTINGHAM AND DERBY.

TRANSLATION.

RICHARD by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland to the Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby greeting. For certain good and honest and reasonable causes brought and made known before us and our council in our last Parliament held at Cambridge. We strictly enjoining, command you on sight of these presents in your full shire-mote, and also in all cities, boroughs, market towns and other places in your bailiwick as well within liberties as without where it shall seem to you best, let proclamation be made openly and publicly, that all and every the Masters and Wardens of all gilds and brotherhoods whatsoever within your said bailiwick shall send up returns to us and our council in our Chancery, fully plainly and openly in writing before the feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary next ensuing wheresoever it may be as to the manner, and form and authority of the foundation and beginning and continuance and governance of the gilds and brotherhoods aforesaid: And as to the manner and form of the oaths, gatherings, feasts, and general meetings of the brethren and sistren, and of all other such things touching these gilds and brotherhoods: Also as to the liberties, privileges statutes ordinances usages and customs of the same gilds and brotherhoods: And moreover as to all lands tenements rents and possessions, whether held in mortmain or not, and as to all goods and chattels whatsoever, to the aforesaid gilds and brotherhoods in any wise belonging or in expectancy, and in whose hands soever such lands, tenements, rents, possessions goods or chattels may now be for the use of such gilds and brotherhoods: And as to the true annual value of the said lands tenements rents and possessions and the true worth of the said goods and chattels: Also as to the whole manner and form of all and every the premises and of all other matters and things in any way concerning or touching the said gilds and brotherhoods: Upon pain of the forfeiture and perpetual loss of all the laud, tenements, rents, possessions goods and chattels aforesaid to us and our heirs. And that the said Masters and Wardens shall bring and lay before us and our said council before the said feast of the Purification, the charters and letters patent if they have any granted by us or any of our forefathers, in any way touching or concerning the aforesaid gilds and brotherhoods, upon pain of the revocation and perpetual annulling of the charters and letters aforesaid, and of all the liberties immunities privileges and grants contained in the charters and letters aforesaid. And that they shall be ready to do and undertake what shall be further ordered and appointed in the premises by us and our said council, by virtue of the authority given us by Parliament. Make known to us and our said council, in our said Chancery, together with this writ returned, the days and places of the making of the proclamation, and the names of those who make it under your seals plainly and clearly before the octaves of St. Hilary next ensuing. And herein fail not at your peril. Witness myself at Westminster on the first day of November in the twelfth year of our reign.

The answer of Sampson Strelley Sheriff.

The execution of this Writ appears in the schedule to this sewed.

PUBLIC proclamation was made by Richard de Wilford at Derby on Friday next before the feast of St. Katherine the virgin. And at Nottingham on Saturday next before the aforesaid feast of St. Katherine. And at Newark on Wednesday the feast of St. Katherine the virgin. And at Retford in the Clay on Saturday next after the aforesaid feast of St. Katherine. And in the full county of Nottingham held there on Monday next after the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop. And in the full county of Derby held there on Thursday next after the aforesaid feast of St. Nicholas. And by Roger de Shirley at Baukwell on Monday next before the feast of the Nativity of our Lord. And at the Chapell in the fryth on Thursday next before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle. And by John de Rossington at Ashburn on Saturday next after the feast of the Circumcision of our Lord. And by Thomas Baylly of Sutton at Chesterfield on Saturday next before the feast of Saint Thomas the Apostle. And by William de Romewode at Blyth on Thursday next before the feast of Saint Thomas the Apostle, that all and singular the Masters and Wardens of the Gilds and Brotherhoods whatsoever within the Counties of Nottingham and Derby, certify the Lord the King and his Council in his Chancery in writing fully plainly and openly before the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary next ensuing wheresoever it may be, of the whole manner and form and authority of the foundation and beginning and continuance and governance of the Gilds and Brotherhoods aforesaid and of all other matters and things in any wise touching or concerning the said Gilds and Brotherhoods of which express mention is made in the said writ, according to the tenor of the same writ under the pain within written.

CERTIFICATES OF GUILDS—DERBY—No. 57, RICHARD 2ND, 1377.

TRANSLATION.

Certificate of the Wardens of the Guild of our Lady in Tideswell in the County of Derby.

To the most wise Council of our most dread Lord the King Nicholas Orme and John Colynson of Wheston Wardens of the Guild of our Lady in the church of Saint John the Baptist of Tideswell in the County of Derby Certify that John Foljaumbe of Tideswell and other good people of the said town about forty years ago to the honor of God and of our most gentle Lady Saint Mary and for the increase of divine services of their devotion and charity gave at divers times of their lands and tenements and goods and chattels to certain persons to maintain two chaplains to chant divine service at the altar of our Lady in the church aforesaid, for the increase of which gifts the Wardens for the time being have purchased by degrees twelve messuages & 200 acres of Land with the appurtenances in the said town of Tideswell Luton and Wormhulle the which are worth 12 marks yearly of which t-nements Henry Alisaundre Chaplain and others are enfeofed to them and their heirs for ever to which same Henry and his joint feoffees our said Lord the King the 20th day of November in the seventh year of his reign by his letters Patent granted licence to amortise the said tenements to the maintaining two chaplains at the altar of our Lady in the church aforesaid as by the said letters a copy of which is annexed hereto more fully appears which same Henry and his joint feoffees have not yet given the said tenements to the aforesaid chaplains because they have not yet obtained the licence of the immediate Lords but nevertheless the said two chaplains have been maintained in the church aforesaid out of the profits arising from the said tenements and by the aid and alms of the good people of the aforesaid Brotherhood And thus have the said two Chaplains been maintained in manner aforesaid without assignment confederacy maintenance or contention in hindrance of the law—and they have no common box but the profits of the said tenements and other money given as before said have been preserved to the use of the said Chaplains by the Wardens of the said Gild for the time being And if any of the said Brotherhood die, and his son wish to be of the said Gild he shall give one sheep and one pound of wax and he shall be one of the said Gild And the people of the said Guild have made no assemblies except when any one of the said Guild have died the others have assembled to attend the dirge and interment and they have made no feasts within 7 years last past And they have no lands nor tenements in their hands or in those of any other person except the tenements abovesaid nor any movable chattels or ready money or privileges estates ordinances usages customs charters or patents except as above is declared.

(Endorsed) Certificate of the Gilde of Tideswell in the County of Derby.

(LETTERS PATENT ANNEXED).

20 Nov., 1384, 7 Ric. 2. Temp. Edward 3.

RICHARD by the grace of God King of England & France and Lord of Ireland To all to whom these present letters shall come Greeting—Know ye that whereas the Lord Edward late King of England our Grandsire of his especial grace granted and gave license for himself and his heirs as much as in him was to his dear John Foljaumbe of Tideswell John the son of Henry de Moynash Henry de Tideswell & John Alisaundre that they might give and assign twelve messuages & two hundred acres of land with the appurtenances in Tideswell Luton and Wormhulle which of the same our Grandsire were not held & which were worth in all issues according to the true value thereof twelve marks as by Inquisition thereof by his dear William de Frotheleye the Escheater of the same our Grandsire in the County of Derby was by his command taken and into his Chancery returned, it duly appeared to two Chaplains to celebrate divine service for the health of the same our Grandsire and of the same John John Henry and John and others while they should live and for their souls when from this world they should depart and for the souls of all the faithful deceased at the altar of the blessed Mary in the Church of Saint John the Baptist of Tideswell according to the ordinance of the same John John Henry and John therefore to be made To have and to hold to the same Chaplains and their successors to celebrate divine service daily for such state and souls as aforesaid at the aforesaid altar in the church aforesaid according to the ordinance as is aforesaid for ever And by the tenour of such his letters he likewise gave special license to the same Chaplains that they the aforesaid messuages and land with the appurtenances from

the aforesaid John, John Henry and John might accept and hold to them and their successors to celebrate divine service daily for the state and souls as aforesaid at the aforesaid altar in the said church according to the ordinance as is aforesaid for ever the Statute prohibiting lands and tenements to be placed in mortmain notwithstanding as in the letters patent of the same our Grandfather therefore made more fully is contained And now Nicholas de Stafford Chevalier James Foljaumbe John Larcher of Heglhowe Robert Jowosone of Tunstides Henry Alisaundre, Chaplain, Robert Sharp, Chaplain, Richard le Mathon of Tiddeswell & Henry atte Tounesende of Luton and the aforesaid John the son of Henry have petitioned us that whereas the said John Foljaumbe Henry de Tiddeswell and John Alisaundre having departed this life without carrying the said letters of the same our Grandsire into effect that We would grant to the same Nicholas James John Larcher William Robert Henry Alisaundre Robert Richard Henry atte Tounesende and John the son of Henry that they the aforesaid messuages and land to such two chaplains may give and assign in form above-said We to the aforesaid grant of the same our Grandsire having consideration and willing on that account and for twenty marks to Us into our hanaper by the aforesaid Nicholas James John Larcher William Robert Henry Alisaundre Robert Richard Henry atte Tounesende and John the son of Henry Paid, also for that the said John the son of Henry has surrendered the said letters of our said Grandsire to Us into our Chancery to be cancelled graciously to assent to the aforesaid Petition We have granted and given license for Us and our heirs as much as in Us is to the same Nicholas James John Larcher William Robert Henry Alisaundre Robert Richard Henry atte Tounesende and John the son of Henry that they the aforesaid twelve messuages and two hundred acres of land with the appurtenances in the aforesaid towns of Tiddeswell Luton and Wormhulle which of Us are not held may give and assign to two Chaplains to celebrate divine service for the health of Us and of the same Nicholas James John Larcher William Robert Henry Alisaundre Robert Richard Henry atte Tounesende and John the son of Henry and others while they shall live and for our souls when from this world we may depart and for the souls of all the faithful deceased at the altar aforesaid in the aforesaid church according to the ordinance of the same Nicholas James John Larcher William Robert Henry Alisaundre Robert Richard Henry atte Tounesende and John the son of Henry therefore to be made To have and to hold to the same Chaplains and their successors divine service & celebrate daily for the state and souls aforesaid at the aforesaid altar in the church aforesaid according to the ordinance as is aforesaid for ever And to the same Chaplains that they the messuages and land aforesaid with the appurtenances from the aforesaid Nicholas James John Larcher William Robert Henry Alisaundre Robert Richard Henry atte Tounesende and John the son of Henry may accept and hold to them and their successors to celebrate divine service daily for the state and souls aforesaid at the aforesaid altar in the Church aforesaid according to the ordinance as is aforesaid for ever by the tenour of these Presents We have likewise given special licence the Statute aforesaid notwithstanding Willing that the same Nicholas James John Larcher William Robert Henry Alisaundre Robert Richard Henry atte Tounesende and John the son of Henry or their heirs or the aforesaid Chaplains or their successors by reason of the statute aforesaid by Us or our heirs or Ministers whatsoever be in no wise impeded molested or grieved Saving nevertheless to the chief Lords of those Fees the services for the aforesaid messuages and land due and accustomed. In Witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent Witness ourself at Westminster the 20th day of November in the seventh year of our reign.

ON THE PARISH REGISTERS OF SS. PETER AND PAUL,
MITCHAM, SURREY (FROM A.D. 1569 to 1679).

BY ROBERT GARRAWAY RICE.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII., Page 144).

1585. Nicholas Rutland gent bur feb 26. (34).
 " Henry son Robert Giles bapt Mar 13.
 " Martynn Expence ma bur April 20.
 " Elizabeth dau of Johnn Pyke bapt May 1.
 " Henry Harris bapt May 2.
 " Richard son Robert Giles bapt May 19.
 " Edmond ferrande & Katherinn Nicholson mar July 22. (35).
 " John son of George gryffin bapt Aug 23
 " Johann martha dau of Martha Hedge bapt Sept 1.
 1586. Dorothy dau of William Rutland gent bapt Aug 22. (36).
 " John Hedge an auncient Yeoma of this Towne bur Aug 24. (See note 22).
 1586. Johann Thompsons the eldest Woma in the town bur Oct 2.
 1586-7. William son of Raphe Higden Cytysen of London bapt Jan 22.
 " William White his father Vnknownen being borne in longe burne bapt March 1.
 " Annis dau of Martha Hedge the father unknownen bapt March 18.
 1587. Richard son of Johnn Burdit dwelling att Walton uppon Thames a pedler bapt.
 April 26.
 " Annis Widdopp a Noree (child) of Lonndoun bur. May 10.
 " Sara Expence dau of Martynne Expence bapt Aug 24. (37).

(34). Nicholas Rutland, of Mitcham, in Surrey, Clerk of the Catery, son of Francis Rutland (son of William Rutland, of Canterbury, Co. Kent), by Eleanor his wife, dau. and co-heir of William Peper, of Canterbury. He married Dorothy, dau. of Anthony Hedworth (son of John Hedword, of Haverton, Co. Durham, and brother of Sir Ralph Hedworth) (see note 40), by Cicely his wife, daughter of Alexander Heron, of Meldon. In Harl. MS. 1561, ff. 64b and 55, is a pedigree of Rutland, of eight generations, commencing with William Rutland, of Canterbury, 2nd son of Rouchland *als* Rutland, of Walden, Com. Essex. Part of this pedigree is printed in Kite's Monumental Brasses of Wilts. At an Inq. P.M., held at Southwarke, 19 July 31 Eliz., it was found that Nicholas Rutland died 21 Feb., 28 Eliz., seized of lands in Mitcham, Sutton, Carshalton, and Wimbledon, and that Francis Rutland, Gent. (see note 47), was his son and heir, and was aged 26 and more at the death of his father. His will, dated 21st of Feb., 1585, and proved in P. C. C. 5 July, 1586 (38 Windsor)—"I, Nicholas Rutlande of the Parrishe of Mytcham in Co. Surr. Esquiere, beyinge sycke in bodie..... my bodie I will (as the good creature of God) to be buried in the Chauncell of the Parrishe church of Mytcham..... Item I gyve vnto the parrishe church of Mytcham towrdes the reparacon of the same fortie shillings." To the poor of the same parish £3. He leaves his dwelling house with its lands, &c. houlden of the manor of Ravensbury in Mytcham to his wife Dorothy for life. To his eldest son Francis R. he bequeathes as well as much other property his lease of "Martine Mylles and my moytie of the lease of the Personage of great Yarmouthe w^{ch} in the Countie of Norff." To his youngest son William R. one messuage in Mytcham now in the tenure and occupation of Thomas Syluester Cytizen and Leatherseller of London (see note Sep. 17, 1592), and the lease of a ferme called Shoredyche in Mytcham in the occupation of John Caunterburie, also various other property. His dau. Jane to have £300 at marriage, appoints son Francis and wife Dorothy executors (they proved the will). Mentions son in law Thomas Walton, Esq. (he had mar. his dau. Mary R.), and "verie wellbeloued frynde master Gregorie Lovell Esquire" (of Merton Abbey), whom he makes his overseers.

(35). Son of Richard Farrande, by Jane his wife, dau. of Richard Traves, Citizen and merchant Tailor of London. He was a brother of Richard F. (see note 56). Katherine was bur. at Mitcham, 26 July, 1600.

(36). Third and youngest son of Nicholas Rutland (see previous note). He was Clerk of the Catery, and probably succeeded his father in that office. His wife, by whom he had several children, is not shown in the Visitation Pedigree.

(37). In Haines's *Manual of Brasses* (published in 1861), is mentioned an inscription on the wall of the south chancel of Clewer Church, Berks, to Martine Expence. The following copy of the inscription is from Ashmole's *Berks*, edit. 1736, it was then in the South Aisle, and described as "A Brass Plate, fixed in a Gravestone is this inscription."

1587. Mrs Anne Hanmer wyf of Thomas Hanmer gent Sonne and heir of Mr Hanmer of flintayr being second daughter of Mr John Tolbot of Grafton in Gloucestersyr Esquier bur Sep 22. (38).
 „ Gilles Widdowes of St. Anne and Annis in London and Audry Barnes alias Dearnemar Oct 9.
 „ Mary dau of William Rutlandd gent bapt Nov 3.
 „ Thomas Wyckham Servannt to the Right worshippfull Johnn Talboat Esq bur Nov 20. (39).
 „ John Hedworth the sonne of Raphe hedworth the eldest sonne and heir of Johnn Hedworth of the North Esquier bapt Nov 26. (40).
 1587-8. Margaret the wif of Mr. Johnn Russell of the Watersid bur. March 4.
 1588. Doryty dau of William Juge a Captaine bapt June 3.

He that lyeth under this Stone,
 Shot with a Hundred Men himself alone.
 This is true that I do say,
 The Match was shot at Oldfeild at Bray,
 I will tell you before you go hence
 That his Name was MARTINE, EXPENCE.

It would be interesting to identify the above M. E. with the Mitcham man. A rubbing or particulars of this brass would be very acceptable to the writer.

(38). John Hanmer, Esq., of Hanmer, M.P. for the town of Flint, m. Jane, dau. of Sir John Salisbury, of Llewenny, Knt., and left *Sir Thomas Hanmer*, Knt., who was M.P. for the co. of Flint, and one of the council of the president of the Marches of Wales. He also attended the Earl of Derby into France with the ensigns of the Garter to Henry III. from Queen Elizabeth, and was himself knighted by James I. in 1603 (at Whitehall, 23 July). He m. 1st, *Anne*, dau. of *John Talbot, of Grafton* (whose son George was afterwards 9th Earl of Shrewsbury), by whom he had issue Katherine, d. unm. aged 22; and 2ndly, Catherine, dau. of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Knt., of Mostyn, by whom he had a son and successor, viz., Sir John Hanmer, Knt., who was created a Bart. 8 July, 1620, and represented the co. of Flint in Parliament in 1621. The present representative of the family is Sir John Hanmer, of co. Flint, M.P. for that co. Arms, *Argent*, two lions passant guardant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*.—*Burke's Barts.* In the will of *Sr Thomas Hanmer*, dated 11 April, 1619, proved in P. C. C. 21 June, 1620 (67 Soame), by his son John Hanmer, "My buryall to be privat in the nighte without any wayne solemptie or chardges." He bequeathes for the repair of the church of Hanmer, 50s., to the poor there, £5. His coach and horses to his wife Dame Katherine. "Item to my sonne Thomas Hanmer, a Mare which I have already delivered hym, and twoe heifers of a year old, and tenne Ewes and Lambes." Mentions John H. eldest son, son Roger H., dau.'s Anne Dymocke, Vrsula H., and Margaret H. Son in Law Humfrey Dymocke, Esquire. Grandchildren Thomas D., William D. Margaret D., Thomas H., Mary H., and Katherine H. Brother John H. Brothers in law, Sir Richard Trevor, Knt., and Sir Roger Mostyn Knt., Sister in law Margaret Gruffith. Dau. in law Dorothe H. "Item I do appoynte and desire the sayd Roger Mostin, Knighte, *Sr Thomas Brereton*, Knighte, John Jeffreys, George Puleston, and Hugbe Bromley, Esquires, to be overseers of this my last will and Testament." He left many small legacies, the principal of them being in cattle. In *Lansdowne MS.*, Brit. Mus., No. 874 (Being a collection of Church Notes and trickings of arms by Nicholas Charles, circa 1610) fo. 128b, are tricked thirteen different coats, from Mitcham Church, with the following note, "Vppon a grave stone these 2 (coats) (with this inscription) in the Quyer. Hic jacet Anna Hanmer filia Johes Talbot de Grafton in com wigornia Arm." One of the shields consists of 4 quarterings, the other of 24. This monument was probably destroyed before 1717, for it is not mentioned by Aubrey, and Manning only alludes to it through the above MS.

(39). John Talbot, Esq., mentioned in the former note, son of Sir John Talbot, of Grafton and Albrighton, by Frances his wife, dau. of Sir John Gifford, Knt., mar. Catherine, dau. of Sir William Peter, Knt., Secretary of State to Queen Mary, and left at his decease, 1. George, who became 9th Earl of Shrewsbury; 2. John. 1. Anne (see note 38).

(40). In the Visitation of Durham, 1575 (Harl. MS. 1171, fo. 78), is a pedigree of Hedworth, of Haverton, in the Bishoprick of Durham, consisting of six generations, also, a short pedigree of Rutland, of Mitcham, with whom they were connected. It appears that Sir Ralph Hedworth had three wives, the first being Anne, dau. of Sir Wm. Hilton, Baron of Hilton, by whom he had four daughters, and a son, viz., John Hedworth, of Haverton, living 1575, and then married to Jane, dau. of Richard Bellasses, Esquire, by whom he had issue three sons and six daughters, his eldest son *Raphe*, aged 14 years in 1575, and I take him to be Raphe of the register, as he would then (1587) have been 26 years of age, and not Sir Raphe his grandfather, who was a

- 1588.*Johnn son of William Butte gent bapt June 9. (41).
 " John Butte a young Chrisomer bur June 14.
 " Elyyne fromans an ancient genta bur July 18.
 " William Anselm the sonne of William Anselm Vicar of this parish of Mytcha was borne upon fridday beinge the firste of Nouember & the festivall day off all Sainte betwene the hours of one and two of the Clocke in the afternone of the same day and was baptized the sonday sennight after being the x day of the monthe aforesaid.
 1588.*Edward Bowlaunde a young stripling bur Nov 22.
 " Rycharde son of Nycholas fromans gent bapt Dec 9. (42).
 1588-9. Margaret dau of Johnn Bonnd Parsonne of Totinge parua bapt Jan 14. (43).
 " *The day and year first above written was buried an Infannt of Richard hargraue a woma Child being a twynne not Christened bur April 12.
 " Paul Toobast a fleminge sonne being a Norschilde from Lonndonn bur Apr 21.
 1589.*John Tegg the sonne of William Tegg of the heathe bapt Apr 27.

knight at the time of the Visitation. Their arms are tricked quarterly of four, and with this note, "that this first coat (an inescutcheon within an orle of cinquefoile) is the armes of Darcy of the Bishopprick one of whose heirs Hedworth did marry so y^t Hedworth has no arms for his name. Conyers of Huton married the other daughter of y^e said Darcy." It is stated in Burke's *Armoury*, that "The ancient arms of Hedworth, on a bend three quatrefoils, but since the match with Darcy the family has borne, *argent*, an inescutcheon *sable*, within an orle of cinquefoils *gules*. Crest, a female's head affronté, couped at the breast *proper*, hair flowing or, wreathed about the temples with a garland of cinquefoils *gules*, pierced of the second.

(41). The name of Batte or Butte is frequently met with in the register, but seldom with the affix "gent." A farm, near the road to Sutton, is still known as Batt's Farm. The present occupier, Mr. W. Pimm, states there are but few indications of antiquity about the buildings, and that the house was rebuilt some few years ago. One of the bells in the tower of the neighbouring church of Morden, has the annexed inscription, *Peter Batt. Jonah Lougee. Ch: W: George Knapp D:D: Rector. R. Phelps Fecit 1717*. I may have to refer to this family again when printing the latter part of the register.

(42). The Fromandes, like the Muschamps, an extensive Surrey family, settled at Cheam and Carshalton in that county. Harl. MS., Brit. Mus. 1433, being a copy of the Visitation of Surrey, 1623, fo. 100, is a pedigree of six generations, commencing with Richard Fromondes de Hadlow in Kent. Nicholas is not mentioned there, but it is possible he may have been a brother of Bartholomew Fromondes, of Cheam, who was living 1572. Manning states, that the Manor of Mitcham was demised to Thomas Fromondes (except the profits of the Courts and the Advowson) for forty years from St. John the Baptist in the 25 of the King (Hen. VIII.)

(43). According to Manning, *Hist. of Surr.*, John Bond was instituted Rector of Tooting 11 June 1686. The living then being in the patronage of Winifred, Marchioness of Winchester. The next rector was Robert Sayer, M.A., instituted 12 April, 1614. Since writing this note I have, through the kindness of the Rector of Tooting, inspected the register. The following are all the Bond entries that appear to belong to the parson's family; the name, nevertheless, is of frequent occurrence in the register during the 18th century.

BAPTISMS.

1587. April 30, Gregory Bond, s. John gent born 27th thursday.
 1588. May 20, Bridgett d. John B.
 1589. June 12, Dorythie d. John B.
 1590. June 14, John s. John B. gent.
 1593. Oct. 6, Elizabeth d. John B. gent.
 1593/4. Feb. 24, Matthew s. John B. "Pson of Tootinge borne the xvi. of February Christened the xxiiij of the same moneth being St. Mathias day."
 1594/5. Jan. 2, Richard, s. John B. gent.
 1595/6. Feb. 10, Sence, d. John B. Pson of Totinge.
 1596/7. Feb. 17, Henry B. s. John B. gent. "borne the xiiijth."
 1597. April 24, Cyasely B. d. "Mr Pson Bond borne the xijth."
 1598. April 28, Sara d. Mr Pson Bond.
 1598/9. March 4, Anne d. John B. gent.
 1600. June 1, John B. s. Robert B. "borne the xxvth of Maye."
 1600/1. March 15, John s. Mr. John B. "Psonne of Tothinge, borne the xv day of March being sonndaye."
 1602. Dec. 12, Mary d. Robert B.
 1602/3. Jan. 15, Jane d. "Mr John Bond Pson of Tootinge borne the iij of January."

1589. Richard son of Richard Boathe gent bapt May 4.

" Margaret an ancient woma being blind aged ^{xx}ij and iij years bur May 31.

" Bridgett dau. of William Rutland gent bapt May 11.

" Alexander Siluester a younge Child of two yeares old bur June 6.

" Johnn son of Thomas Horne gent bap June 9.

" Johnn Russell of Mytcham and Alise Lyvers of Lambeth mar Sept 28.

" Elizabeth Bannister the dau of Johnn a souldiour in flandera being delieured at the end of Ralph Lystines howse bapt Oct 17.

" William a little boy in a blew Jerkinne & a blew paier of gaskins being the luery of Bridwell buried out of Willis Swillinghurst his barne he was supposed to be a Cheshr boy as he reported bur Oct 19. (44).

1589-90. George Tyrwitt the sonne of William Tyrwitt of Kettlebey Esquier (45) was baptized by the haunde of the Midwife in Mrs Rutlands house the Child being in greate dannger Jan 1. (46).

" Thomas son of George Day of Londonn being borne in Jackson's howse bap Jan 2.

BURIALS.

1595. May 18, Dorythie d. John B. gent.

1599. June 27, John Bond Gent.

1602/3. Jan. 14, Richard s. John B.

1610. Nov. 6, Anna d. "John Bond Fson of Tooting."

1610. Nov. 20, Sara filia Fson Johis Bond.

1610. Nov. 21, Sisley Bond.

1613. Oct. 30, John Bond Fson and Elizabeth his wife were Buried the xxx of October.

(44.) Bridewell, a name frequently given to houses of correction. The cause of its being so applied may be traced to the following circumstances. Before the Reformation, there were in London and various parts of the country, wells, termed "holy wells," whose waters were supposed to be endowed with peculiar virtues if taken at particular festivals or other times. Some of them in reality were medicinal springs. St. Bride's well, near the church of St. Bride, in Fleet Street, was one of the holy wells of London. In the vicinity of this well Edward VI. founded a hospital, which was afterwards converted into a receptacle for disorderly apprentices, in fact, into a House of Correction. The boys were distinguished by a particular dress, and were in the habit of attending fires with an engine belonging to the hospital. In 1755 a report was made to the governors respecting the unruly conduct of the "Bridewell Boys." Their turbulence in the streets had become a great annoyance to peaceable citizens. From the time their peculiar costume was laid aside their general conduct underwent an improvement. Houses of correction in different parts of the country which are called bridewells, are so called in consequence of the hospital in Blackfriars having been the first place of confinement in which penitentiary amendment was a leading object.—*Knight's Cyclopaedia*.

(45.) William Tyrwitt, Esq., son of Sir Robert T., of Ketelby, in Lincolnshire (son of Sir William T.), by his wife Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Sir Thomas Oxenbridge, son of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge, and Elizabeth his wife, dau. and heir of Sir Thomas Echingham. William Tyrwytt mar. a dau. of St Peter Freshville, of Staveley, in Derbyshire, and by her had issue Robert T., who mar. Bridget, dau. of John, Earl of Rutland, and other children, of which I take *George* to be one, although in the Visitation of Lincoln (Harl. MS. 1484, ff. 7 and 8), in which a pedigree of 13 generations of the family is given, his name does not appear; it is very possible "*being in great danger*," that he died an infant. The arms of Tyrwitt are, *Gules*, three lapwings or turwitts or. Crest, a savage man *proper*, cinctured and wreathed *vert*, holding in his hands a club. His will dated 1 May, 1591, and proved in P. C. C. 3 Dec., 1591 (91 Sainberbe)..... "I William Tyrwhitt of Ketelby in the Countie and Diocess of Lincolne Esquire beinge somewhat sicke of bodie, yet of very perfect mynde..... first as a member of the holy Catholique and apostolique Church, I commend my soul to the glorious Trynitie hoping that through the merrittes of the passion of our Redeemer to haue in the resurrection the fruytion of the Dietie and do desire our blessed Lady the good aungell my garde and patrone and all the blessed company in heauen to praye for me and likewise do desire my mother the holy Catholique Church to pray for my sowle and all my friendes sowles. And for my body to be buried in Bigbye Church or Chauncell neere to my ffather and ancestors, or els where yt shalbe thought good to my executors." Mentions wife Elizabeth. Sons William T., Goddard T., and Edward T. Robert T., son and heir. Dau. Elizabeth. None of his children then aged 31. Brothers Robert T. and Goddard T. Brother

1599-90. William son of francis Rutland ar bapt Jan 14. (47)

in law William Thorolde, Esquire, and his brother John Thorolde. "Item I giue will and bequeath to my neice Elizabeth ffitzwillms one hundreth poundes to be paid her at the daie of her marriage yf she shall lyve to yt.....to William Bowthe my godsonne Twenty poundes." He appoints Sir John Monnson, Knt., William Thorold, William ffitzwillms, and Philip Tirwhitt, Esqrs., his Executors.

(46). The following extracts from the form of a midwife's oath, from Bishop Bonner's Register, are printed in *Lysons' Envr. of Lond.*, v. 4, p. 409. "Ye shall nother cause nor suffer any woman to nayme or put other father to the chyldre but only him that ys the verey father in dede thereof. Item ye shall not suffre any woman to pretende, fayne, or surmyse herselfe to be delyvered of chyld, which is not in dede, nother to name any other woman's chyldre for her owne. Item, ye shall not suffre any chyldre to be murdered, or otherwise hurtyde, as nygh as ye may. Item, Ye shall not in any wyse use or exercise any manner wycheecraft, charmes, sorcerye, invocations, or other prayers than may stand wyth Goddes lawes and the Kynges! Item, Ye shall have perfectly the woordes appoynted for baptyisme of chyldren, and use none other but the same, that is to say, I chrystyn thee N. &c. Item, When of necessitie ye shall chrystyn any chyldre, ye shall use pure and cleane water, nother mixte with rose water, damaske water, or otherwise altered or confected. Item, That ye shall not ynforce any woman, by paynes or any other ungodly wayes or meanes, to give you more or greater reward for bryngyn her a bedde than she wold otherwise doo. Item, Ye shall never consent or agree that any woman be delivered secretly, but in the presence of 2 or 3 honest women and that there be two or three lyghts, if shee do travell by nyght. Item if any chyld be dead borne ye shall see yt buried in such secrete place as nother hogge, nor dogge, nor any other beast may come to yt; and ye shall not suffer any such chyldre to be cast into the jacks or yn any other inconvenient or unhoneist place." All midwives were to be licensed and sworn by the Bishop of Westminster. This Bishopric was created by Henry VIII., and soon afterwards abolished.

(47). Francis Rutland, second, but eldest surviving son of Nicholas R. (see note 34). A brass to his memory still remains in the pavement of the chancel of Chisleton church, Wiltshire, consisting of effigies of himself and wife each 18 inches in height. Beneath them are the indent of several children. He is represented in civilian costume. (See woodcut in Kite's *Brasses of Wilts*). The inscription under the effigies is as follows:—

**Here lyeth the bodye of franccis Rutland
Esquier, sonne & heire of Iycolas Rutland of
Micham in the countie of Surre Esquier, who
married the daughter of Thomas Stephens es-
quier, & had by her 4 sones & 2 daughters, he
died y^e 27 of August, 1592.**

"Aubrey, in noticing the brass of Francis Rutland, remarks that "he was a courtier and died in the Progresses." This evidently alludes to one of the progresses of Queen Elizabeth, who about the 16th of August, 1592, visited Sir Edward Hoby, at Bisham Abbey, in Berkshire, and later in the same month, was at the mansion of Sir Henry Lee, at Quarendon, in the Vale of Aylesbury, co. Bucks. The interment of Rutland at Chisleton will be explained by the fact, that his wife was the daughter of Thomas Stephens, Esq., of Burderop, to which family the manor and advowson of Chisleton then belonged.—Kite's *Brasses of Wilts*, pp. 72, 73." His will, which is short and without date, was proved in P. C. C. 3 March, 1592-3 (15 Nevill), "I ffranceys Rutlande of Martin Milles in the Countie of Surrey sick of bodie..... and my bodie to be buried at the discretion of my Executor." Bequeaths lands in Wimbleton and Micham to wife Mary R. (whom he appoints sole executrix), and son Nicholas R. From an Inq. p.m. (Chancery) held at Kingston-upon-Thames, 25 Feb., 36 Eliz., it appears that Francis R. died 29 Aug., 34 Eliz., and that Nicholas R. was son and heir, and aged 8 years 16th of the present month of Feb. Mentions relict Maria R. He died seized of meadows and pastures with their appurtenances in Bygrave and Holmes and one close of meadow or pasture called flemingsmead, contains by estimation 12 acres, and of three closes of meadow and pasture land with their appurtenances, containing 10 acres, lying and being in the parish of Mitcham, and late parcel of the manor of Ravensbury in Mitcham, and late purchased of ffrancis Carew, Knt. The annexed entry is from the register of Merton, co. Surre. there may be others. John Rutland sonne of ffranceys Rutland buried the xiii of Decemb^r 1590. Merton Mills are thus

- 1589-90. Thomasinne Warren a poore woman was buried out of William Rutlandes barn being a barkshyr woma dwellinge in Reding her husbannde supposed to be a saier bur. Jan. 21. (48).
1590. Ellinor dau. of William Rutlandd bapt May 10.
- " William son of William Daunce gent dwellinge in Mr. Smythes howse by the Watersyd bapt May 20.
- " William son of Thomas Siluester gent bapt June 4.
- " Mary the dau of Johnn Water a Norschilde of Londonn being drewes nursery bur June 12 (sic 1590).
- " Thomas son of Nicholas fromans gent bapt Oct 1.
- " *Itm, a poore boy was buried out of mother Betts her barne Oct 11.
- " Elizabeth dau of Robarte Giles bapt Nov 1.
- " Elizabeth Boreaby a Norschild of Londonn her father being a Joyner borne in St Olifes parish bur Nou 13.
- " Water Skite sarvantt to the wors frauncis Kempe bur Nou 29.
- " William son of Daniell Ashtopp gent borne in the howse of William Rutlandd bapt Dec 6.

mentioned in the registers of Tooting, Surrey—1604. Andrew Pryce the sonne of Andrew Pryce borne in the barne over against Martine Milles in the Præhe of Wimbledone Christened in the Præhe of Tootinge on the xii of August at the special request of Mr. Danyell meade the minister of Wymbledone, of John Henton Churchwarden and of Raphe Barnes Constable of Wymblye aforesaid 1604.

(48). Saier, an old word meaning Sawyer. Say A saw.—*Halliwel.*

(49). George Smyth, Esq., eldest son of Thos. S. Esq. (Note 28), he mar. Rosa, dau. of John Worsop, of Clapham, Surrey, gent., by his wife Martha, dau. of Thomas Cole, of London. Entries respecting his children and grandchildren are frequent throughout the register and alone form an excellent pedigree. For burial see 12 Oct., 1638. (Inq. p. m. (Court of Wards) 15 Car. I., Bundle 62, No. 248, Record Office), held 8 May, 15 Car. I. at Southwark, in co Surr. He died seized with much other property of a messuage situated in Mitcham called by the sign, and known by the name of "le Bucke's head," now or late in the tenure of George fisher. To this matter I shall refer on a future occasion when printing the entry of David Morgan, who issued a 17th century token from the Buck's Head. His will dated 1 Oct., —, and proved in P. C. C. 5 Oct., 1638 (120 Lee), by his son Thomas S. The following extract is somewhat long, but as it contains a good list of plate and household effects, I trust it may be of interest to the reader:—"I George Smith of the pish of Mitcham in the County of Surrey Esquier." Test^r states that upon the marriage of Thomas S., his eldest son, and by a deed dated 1 Sept., 16 Jac. I., and also upon the marriage of William S., his youngest son, and by deed dated 27 May, 4 Charles I., he had already conveyed unto them various lands and tenements. "And concerning my goodes and chattells, money plate Jewells and household stuffe. I will and devise as followeth. Item I give and bequeeth vnto William Smith my youngest sonne these parcells of plate following. Item my great silver Bason and Ewar to the same. I alsoe give vnto him my twoe high standinge potts of silver my silver chafing dish and my three Colledge Potts of silver wth eares. Item I give vnto Susan Smith or Susanna my daughter a hundred and ten poundes of currant money of England of w^{ch} some of Eleaven Hundreth Poundes I have Mr. Alderman Wright his Bond for a Thousand Poundes and their Bond is in my studye. The other hundred is in my Cheste wthin my Closset w^{ch} bond and money I will and Desire to be delivered vnto her wthin one moneth after my funerall. I give and bequeeth vnto my Daughter Susanna these parcells of plate and Jewells following. Item my silver round Bason and spoute pott to the same belonging. Item my three silver high Drinking boules my three silver Beakers, one Maudin Cupp of silver with the cover, one rounde silver sacke boule, one dozen of plaine silver spoones and my silver salte. I alsoe give vnto my Daughter Susan Smith one Blaque ribbed girdle set wth buttons of goulde and pearle, and alsoe the other buttons beinge in the same boxe of the same making. I alsoe give vnto Susan Smith the chaine of pearle and the chaine of goulde w^{ch} her mother was wont to Weare and are in my Chest in my Studdie. More I give vnto her my long white Turkey Carpet, w^{ch} I bought of Mr. Lowe. More I give vnto her all my houshold lynnens except such proolls as I shall give away here vnder in this my Will. Item I give vnto her the feather Bedd and Boulster and Bedd clothes and yellowe rugg that was wonte to lye vpon the same Bedd wth the Testar of Dornix hanging over the same Bedd being in the Little Chamber wthin the best Chamber. Item I give vnto my Daughter Small for a poore remembrance one Border of gould and Pearl and alsoe one small Ringe of gould wth a Daths Head vpon the same w^{ch} are in my chest wthin my Closset. Item I give vnto my Daughter Tavernar my guilt spoute pott and three guilt Boules graven

- 1590-1. francis dau. of George Smyth Esquier bur feb 27. (49).
 „ Mary Porter a Norschild of Lonndonn being a habbardasher daughter bur March 19.
 1591. William son of John Platt of Barmesey Street being a Norschild of Lonndonn wth Mr fromas tenannt beyonnd the River bur April 2.
 „ Margaret dau. of William Rutlandd gent bapt May 16.
 „ francis Whitney the sonne of Henry Whitney the younger bapt May 18.

wth Dropps wch I lent vnto my Daughter Sarah Smith and her Husband att my gooing to dwell at London. Item I give and bequeath vnto my Daughter Sanders for a Remembrance my three flatt guilt boules wth one cover vnto them and one other of the three guilt boules wth dropps, twoe silver porringers and one guilt sacke boule, and one guilt castinge bottle. Alsoe I give vnto her one small Ringe of goulds wth a Deaths Head vpon the same and one small chaine of goulds to Weare about her Wriste. I allsoe give vnto her one paire of lowe Brasse Andirons sometymes St^r Humphrey Handfords (He was an Alderman of London, his daughter Sarah mar. Thomas S., son and heir of this Geo. Smithe) and are in my howse where I dwell in Mugwell streete. I give vnto my Brother Edmond Smith in Currant money of England the some of Three Score and Tenn Poundes to be paid vnto him wthin Six Weekes after my funeralls. Item I give vnto him Twoe suites of my apparell such as my sonne William shall thinke fittest for his Wearing Wth twoe Clokes lyned wth Bayes Twoe paire of silke stockinges and one gowne and my Beaver hatte to be delivered vnto him wthin Six Weekes after my funeralls. More I give vnto him all my Wearing linnen as shirtes bandes Cuffs &c and what ells of my apparell as shall seeme fitt by my sonne William for his Wearing. Item I give vnto my sonne William Smith all my houshold stuffe my linnen excepted wth I leftte at my sonne Small his howse in Mugwell streete at my coming from thence. And allsoe all that houshold stuffe wch I brought to my house in Mitcham when I leftte London. Allsoe I give vnto him the Leather Couch, Chaire in my great Parlor and the clocke in my Clossett. More I give vnto William Smith the Bedd whereon my Armes are imbroydered at the head in Silver standing in the Great Chamber, wth the feather Bedd Boulster and Bedd-clothes as now it standeth wth all the appurtennces. More I give vnto him my Cipres Chest in the Gallery and my Cabinet standing in the Entry going into my Closset wth all that is in the same cabinet. I give vnto his wife Parnell Smith my silke testar and Curtaines and the silke Quilt therento belonging. I allsoe give vnto her my Two large Window Cushions of Redd Damaska. Leaves small legacies to servants and to some of the poorer inhabitants of the Parish. Mentions sister Wolferstone and her dau. Elisabeth. Dau. Wiche and her four children. "Item I give to the poore of the parish of Mitcham Tenn Poundes..... Item I give vnto my Sister the Lady Mary Leigh one silver Dishe wth the Buckes Head engraven in the middle thereof." See her burial 30 Jan. 1665/6). Appoints his son Thomas S. sole executor.

(To be Continued.)

ON SCANDINAVIAN PLACE-NAMES IN THE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. I.

BY THE REV. EDWARD MAULE COLE, M.A.

THE object of this paper is to give, in a popular form, some information concerning local names and phrases in the East Riding of Yorkshire, gathered chiefly from the Icelandic-English Dictionary of Cleasby, enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfusson, and published at the Clarendon Press, 1869; from Worsaae's "Danes and Northmen;" and Fergusson's "Northmen in Cumberland and Westmoreland."

It can readily be imagined that, when the great stream of Scandinavian emigration began to take place at the beginning of the 9th century, the so-called age of the Vikings, the mouth of the Humber would offer special advantages for incursions into the fair lands drained by its tributaries. The waterbasin of the Humber is by far the largest in England. Accordingly we find the most numerous traces

of Danish names in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. When we say "Danish," it must be remembered that, with the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants of England, the word Danish was synonymous with Scandinavian. The Angles and Jutes undoubtedly came from the modern Denmark, but it does not appear that they spoke the "Dönsk tunga." It would seem rather that they were turned out of their ancestral halls, if they had any, by tribes coming from the north and north-east. These tribes, known as Scandinavian, consisted of four great branches, who all spoke the same, or a similar dialect: Norsemen, Swedes, Danes, and Goths. After the presumed conquest or expulsion of the Jutes and Angles, the seat of the new empire was on the Vik, the modern Skagerrak; and from that opening into the Baltic, or rather into the North Sea, the Vik-ingar, *i.e.* the people bordering on the Vik, or as we erroneously call them, the Vi-kings, started forth on their schemes of conquest.

During the 9th century no less than four streams of emigration may be traced, viz.: 1. Repeated invasions of England, chiefly towards the north-east, which resulted in this district being called the Denalagu, or country under Danish Law. 2. Invasions of the north of Scotland, the Western Isles, and Ireland, by adventurers from Norway, then a part of the Danish Empire, who spoke the Dönsk tunga, though with a provincial dialect. 3. The invasion and conquest of Normandy. 4. The colonization of Iceland.

This latter event seems to have been brought about by internal troubles, but it had important literary results. The ancient chiefs or jarls in Norway, like the Maormors, or chiefs in Scotland under the Picts, wielded almost despotic power. About A.D. 874, Harold Fairhair, titular king, so far encroached on their privileges and independence, as to cause many of them and their followers to leave their native homes, and migrate to the newly discovered island on the edge of the Arctic circle, to which the name of Iceland had been given. They were joined by many of their original compatriots who had settled in Ireland. In fact the number of colonists from the western shores of Norway and Ireland seem to have been nearly equal. The pedigrees of all the new settlers in Iceland are enumerated in the Landnámabok, or book of settlement of the colony in Iceland.

For four hundred years these colonists maintained their independence, and administered the old laws, as they had learnt them in their mother country. At the end of that time they acknowledged willingly the supremacy of the throne of Norway, and accepted in some respects a new constitution and new code of laws. But they still retained their own language, uninfluenced by the gradual changes which crept over their mother tongue, not only in Denmark, but also in Norway.

That language, committed to writing as early as A.D. 900, has come down to us unchanged, in a written and spoken form to the present day; a unique example in the languages of Europe.

Such being the case, we may be certain of the origin and antiquity of local names and phrases, which bear upon them the impress of Icelandic words and terminations, for they point to a time and a state of things when the ancient Norse law and Danish tongue (which have

elsewhere, even in the mother countries, passed away) were still in existence. We shall have occasion to allude to them in this paper, meanwhile let us glance at some of the well-known terminations which mark a Scandinavian settlement in the East Riding. The two most characteristic and numerous of these terminals are "thorpe" and "by."

(1). There are no less than 55 townships in the East Riding ending in *thorpe*. When we consider that the far larger area of Lincolnshire contains only 68, the West and North Ridings of Yorkshire together only 47, and the whole of the rest of England about 125, we see at once that, geologically speaking, this terminal is the characteristic fossil of the East Riding.

The word "Thorpe" was originally applied to the cottages of the poorer peasantry crowded together in a hamlet, instead of each house standing in its own enclosure. Hence we should not expect to find it in a mountainous country, where, as a rule, cottages do not lie close together. Nor in fact do we. It is rare in Norway, still rarer in Iceland. There are no instances in Cumberland: very few in Westmoreland. But, on the other hand, it is very common in Denmark; though in the corrupted forms of "trup," "rup," and "up;" e.g. Vins-trup, Kolde-rup, Ler-up, Thor-up, and similarly in the East Riding, by far the greater number of "thorpes" are found in Holderness and the Vale of York, whilst comparatively few are met with on the Wolds. The word on the Wolds is invariably pronounced "thrup." In early Danish the word was written Thorpe: e.g. Bukke-thorpe. The same name occurs in the East Riding as Bug-thorpe.

(2). The other terminal "by" is equally Danish, as distinguished from Norse; thoroughly Scandinavian, as distinguished from Anglo-Saxon. It occurs only 85 times in the East Riding, whereas, according to Worsaae, it appears in 100 places in the North Riding, and in no less than 212 in Lincolnshire; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire together, however, swallow up nearly two-thirds of all the "bys" in England. The word is derived from *búa*, to dwell. In Sweden and Denmark it is written *by*. In Norway, *bö*; and in Iceland, *bær*. In the former countries it is equivalent to our "town," especially an unfortified town; but not in Iceland, where there are no towns. There *bær* means a farm and farm buildings; *bær* is the house, *bu* the household. With one exception, Fim-ber, which we shall allude to again, there is no instance of this Icelandic termination in Yorkshire, but there are a few in Westmoreland. Following on these two principal terminations *thorp* and *by*, appear the following Scandinavian words, with the number of times each occurs in the East Riding:—"wick," 22; "holme," 20; "ea," 10; "fleet," 5; "with," 4; "fosse," 3; "toft," 3.

(3). The word *Vik* means a creek, and was applied *par excellence*, as alluded to above, to the Scaggerack, which was the *Vik*; but the word is met with all along the Norwegian coast, which is full of little *vika*, as distinguished from the larger *fyorda*. It occurs also in 37 cases in Iceland. Wherever, therefore, we find the terminal *wick* attached to a place on the coast, on a stream, or even sheets of water, we may safely derive it from the Norse *vik*. This is the case with most of the "wicks" in the East Riding, for at least three-fourths occur in Holder-

ness, which in former days presented a large surface of water, before the meres were dried up, and the large drains cut.

As regards other localities, it is obviously allowable to fall back upon the more doubtful derivation from the Latin *vicus*.

(4). The word "Holme," in Scandinavia, was used to express a place surrounded by water: and in a secondary sense, according to Mr. Fergusson, alluvial land by a river side; in which latter sense it mainly occurs in Cumberland and Westmoreland. In the former sense we may instance the Steep and Flat Holmes in the River Severn, off Weston-super-Mare.

In the East Riding two-thirds of the Holmes are in Holderness, so that in this locality either sense would suit, but it will probably be found that the former is most correct, and that the majority of the *holmes* were islands in a time of flood. Holme-on-Spalding Moor is an eminence in an ancient swamp. In one instance, Holmefield, which will be alluded to again, the word occurs on the high ground of the Wolds, and may possibly be referred to the Holmgang, the Scandinavian duel, fought generally on an island, or on an artificially enclosed holm, according to fixed laws.

(5). The next termination on the list "ea" is not so readily derived as the preceding. The Editor of the Icelandic Dictionary instances Batters-*ea*, and Chels-*ea*, as derived equally with Thorn-*ey*, Aldern-*ey*, Cherts-*ey*, &c., from "ey" an island. In Norway, *øy*; Danish, *ø*. But this sense does not seem to answer to the localities in the East Riding. Five are on the coast, three inland in Holderness, two on Spalding Moor. Probably none presented the appearance of an island.

The Icelandic "*sær*," Anglo-Saxon "*se*," our "sea," was never used, like German "*see*" of a lake; otherwise from the presence of meres, either existing, or traceable, in all the localities, we might fairly presume this to be at least a probable derivation; especially as another Icelandic word for *sea*, "*marr*," German, *meer*, Latin, *mare*, is undoubtedly used for sheets of water, and even village ponds all over the district on the Wolds; it is worth noticing, also, that at least three of the places under discussion have or had the word "*marr*" attached, *e.g.* Hornsea Mere, Sandley Mere, and in old documents Skipsea Marr, whilst Rotsea is spelt in Domesday, Rotmare; and there was formerly a mere at Withernsea, till washed away by the encroaching tide. Borsea and Wholsea, called also Woolsey, were connected formerly with extensive swamps.

One other derivation may be offered—the Icelandic *á*, Swedish *ea*, Latin *aqua*. We meet with the rivers Torn-*ea*, Lul-*ea*, Pit-*ea*, Um-*ea*, &c., in Sweden, and the names of the towns at their mouths are the same in each case. What streams there are in Holderness run from the coast not to it, but the term *á*=water might apply to the meres. In reference to two of the Swedish names just quoted, it may be thrown out for what it is worth, that there is a Pidsea in the East Riding, a Pitsea in Essex, and a Pitea in Sweden; also the river Um-*ea* finds a resemblance in Humber, written in Icelandic *Humra*.

(6). "Fleet" is the Icelandic *flot*, Anglo-Saxon *fleot*, synonymous with river; equivalent, says Cleasby, to the Latin "*ostium*," and if

so, meaning the entrance or mouth of a river, or tributary. Hence the Fleet, in London, *Purfleet*, and *Benfleet*, in Essex. On the coast, and tidal rivers, the turn of the tide at low water, is locally called the flood. All the "fleets" in the East Riding are on the Ouse, which is a tidal river beyond the highest, *Stillingfleet*. It has been suggested by one writer, that *fleet* means a naval station—Virgil's "*statio carinis*"—whether this be so or not, it is interesting to note that one of the places in question is named *Yokefleet*. The Icelandic for a yoke, e.g. of oxen, is *eykr*, plural *eykir*; and in poetry *ships* are called the *eykir* of the sea-kings and the sea.

(7). "*Toft*," according to Fergusson, means an inclosure or field adjoining a dwelling. It is common in Denmark, and a mark of a Danish settlement, as distinguished from Norwegian.

(8). "*With*" is the Icelandic *vidr*, a wood or forest. It may be mentioned here, that the final *r* in Icelandic nouns is only the sign of the nominative. The preceding *d* in *vidr*, is really "*th*," so that the words "*with*" and "*vidr*" are identical.

(9). "*Foss*" is a purely Scandinavian word. It means a waterfall, and is common in Iceland, as also in Cumberland and Westmoreland, where it appears as "*force*." It is also applied to a brook or stream. In the three instances in the East Riding, *Catfoss*, *Wilberfoss*, and *Fangfoss*, each is near or on a stream; and here additional evidence of the Scandinavian origin of these names, is afforded by the prefix. *Catfoss* and *Catwick* are close together, on what was formerly an inland lake connected with the river Hull; and there can scarcely be a doubt that the words took their origin, not from the domestic animal, but from *Kati*, Icelandic for a small ship, which appears in *Kata-næs*, i.e. *Caithness* in Scotland, and in *Cattegat*, the entrance of the Baltic, through which the *Katir* made their way to the open sea.

Fangfoss is simply an alliteration for *Vangfoss*; the *f* and *v* being interchangeable, as seen in *Vetvangr* and *Vetfangr*, *Hörfangr* and *Höfvangr*. *Vangr* is a field, Anglo-Saxon *Wang*, and akin to the local name "*ings*," i.e. meadows by a river side.

As regards *Wilberfoss*, it is stated by one author, that *Wilbera*, or *Wilbura*, was a Danish family name, but no authority is given, and we venture to suggest another etymology. The proper name "*Vil*" is a very common Scandinavian prefix. It appears in "*Vil-hjalmr*," our William, *Vil-mundr*, *Vil-borg*, &c.; and "*ber*," as we have already noticed, means "a farm and farm-buildings" (cf. *Fimber*). So that "*Wilberfoss*" translated into modern English, might mean "*Will's farmstead on the stream*." It is curious to notice, with respect to the words "*foss*" and "*force*," that the original spelling of the name *Wilberfoss*, which is still preserved in the township of that name, and in the branch of the old family which resides at *Wetwang*, was changed into *Wilberforce* in comparatively recent times.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF SOLEY.

BY GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., F.S.A., ETC.

In connection with the Pedigree of the Soley family, given in the "RELIQUARY," Vol. XVIII., p. 208, the following extracts from Parish Registers are of more than passing interest.

FROM THE REGISTERS OF WARNDON, WORCESTERSHIRE.

MARRIED.

- 1579. Apr. 23, John Sowley and Joane Grene wid.
- 1600. July 6, George Sowley and Elnore Colls.
- 1614. Nov. 18, John Blackewell and Marg^t. Sowley.
- 1684. Jan. 16, Thomas Soly and Mary Sheriff.
- 1672. Apr. 23, Mr. Francis Walker, of Wootten, co. Sallop, and Mrs. Anne Solly, of St. Peter's, in Worcester.

BAPTIZED.

- 1575. Jan. 1, Francis, d. of Humphrye and Dorothea Sowlye.
- 1577. Dec. 26, John, s. of the same.
- 1602. March 25, Thomas, s. of John Soulle.
- 1605. Dec., Humphrye, s. of John Soulle.
- 1607. Feb., John, s. of John Solle.
- 1609. Jan. 21, William, s. of John Soulle.
- 1611. June 10, Thomas, s. of Thomas Sowle, of Henlip [Hindlip].
- 1614. Nov. 1, Doritie, d. of John Souli.
- 1616. Jan. 26, Richard, s. of John Sowlio.
- 1621. March 17, Elizabeth, d. of John and Elizabeth Sowley.
- 1629. May 31, Elizabeth, d. of William Sowly.
- 1647. Oct. 12, Dorothy, d. of Thomas Sowley of Smite [in the parish of Warndon].
- 1647. Dec. 23, Richard, s. of John Sowley, of Smite.

BURIED.

- 1572. Apr. 12, Richard Solley.
- 1573. Nov. 17, Richard Solley.
- 1612. Apr. 29, William, s. of John Soule.
- 1616. Feb. 18, Richard, s. of John Sowlio.
- 1643. May 13, John Sowley, of Smite.
- 1665. Apr. 11, Elizabeth Sowley, widdow.
- 1666. March 23, Mary, wife of Thomas Sowlio, of Smite.
- 1675. Apr. 17, John Sowlye, of Smite, sen.
- 1680. March 7, Thomas Soley de Smite Generos^s.
- 1693. May 16, Mrs. Mary Solley, wife to Mr. Thomas Solley, lately of Smyte.

CLAINES, WORCESTERSHIRE.

- 1542. Nov. 9, John Kinge and Elizabeth Sollye were married.
- 1551. Jan. 27, John Roge and Elizabeth Sollye were married.
- 1565. Apr. 10, Margery Solley, wid: was buried.
- 1602. Aug. 6, Thomas, s. of Gilbert Sowley, was baptized.
- 1603. June 20, John Sowley, of Warndton, and Elizabeth Porter, were married.
- 1603. Dec. 10, Jerom, s. of Gilbert Sowley, was baptized.
- 1612. Aug. 21, John Sowley, a poore boy, was buried.
- 1642. Feb. 13, Brigit, d. of William and Elnor Sowley, was baptized.
- 1700. June 25, Henry Harvy, of Inkburrow, and Elizabeth Sowly, of Claynes, were married.

INKBORROW, WORCESTERSHIRE.

- 1717. Nov. 30, Leonard Soley and Rachel Harvey were married.

SOUTH LITTLETON, WORCESTERSHIRE.

- 1678. Apr. 17, John Morris, of Bradforton, and Margerie Sowley, of Inkborrow, were married by Lic:

A NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ARMORY.

COMPILED BY CAPTAIN A. E. LAWSON LOWE, F.S.A.

(Continued from Vol. XVI., page 232.)

- ROLLESTON** (of Watnall; descended, through a younger branch seated at Lea, in Derbyshire, from the ancient family of Rolleston, of Rolleston, in Staffordshire. Now represented by Lancelot Rolleston, of Watnall, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1877). *Argent*, a cinquefoil *azure*, upon a chief *gules*, a lion passant guardant *or*; a crescent for difference. Crest. An eagle's head erased *proper*. Motto. "Ainsi et peut estre moilleur."
- ROLLESTON** (of Rolleston; temp. Henry III.) *Or*, two bars nebulee *sable*, a canton *ermine*.
- ROOS** (of Laxton; younger branches being settled at Egmont, Kneessall, and elsewhere. This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitations of 1614 and 1662). *Gules*, three water-bougets *ermine*. Crest. Upon a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a peacock in pride *proper*.
- ROOS** (of Smeinton; a younger branch of the last-named family). *Azure*, three water-bougets *or*.
- ROSELL** (of Radcliffe-upon-Trent; descended from a common ancestor with the noble house of Russell. This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitations of 1614 and 1662). *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three roses *or*.
- ROULSTON**. Bendy of six *gules* and *vert*, a chevron *ermine*.
- RYE** (of Holme).....two bars.....upon a chief.....three escallop-shells. (Thorton).
- SACHEVERELL** (of Barton-in-Fabis; originally seated in Derbyshire. This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitations of 1614 and 1662). *Argent*, on a saltire *azure*, five water-bougets *or*. Crest. A goat passant *argent*, attired *sable*. Motto. "En bon foy."
- SACHEVERELL** (of Radcliffe-upon-Soar; a younger branch of the last-named family). The same arms and crest, differenced with a crescent *gules*.
- SACHEVERELL** (of Kirkby-in-Ashfield and of Snitterton, in the co. of Derby; another younger branch of the above-named family). *Argent*, on a saltire *azure*, five water-bougets *or*, a chief *gules*. Crest. Upon a hawk's lure *azure*, the upper part *or*, fretty *gules*, and the cords likewise *or*, a falcon close *argent*, jessed and belled *proper*.
- ST. ANDREW** (of Gotham; said to be of Scottish extraction. This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1614). *Gules*, seven masles conjoined, three, three and one *or*, over all a label of three points *azure*. Crest. An ass's head couped *argent*, bridled *azure*, studded *or*.
- ST. QUINTON**. *Or*, a chevron *gules*, a chief *vair*.
- SAMPSON** (of Epperton). *Argent*, a cross moline *sable*.
- SAMON** (of the town of Nottingham, and afterwards of Annesley Woodhouse). *Argent*, a bend *azure*, between a mullet pierced in chief and an annulet in base *gules*. Another coat. *Sable*, three salmons naiant, in pale *argent*. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *gules*, a pelican's head *or*, beaked and vulned also *gules*.
- SAMON**. *Sable*, two salmon endorsed *argent*.
- SANDFORD** (of Southwell; descended, through a younger branch seated at Bakewell, in the co. of Derby, from a Northumberland family. Francis Sandford, of Southwell entered his pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1614). *Ermine*, on a chief indented *sable*, three boars' heads couped *or*.
- SAUNDERSON** (of Blyth and of Serlby; originally of Tickhill, in the co. of York. This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1614. Robert Sanderson, who was appointed Bishop of Lincoln at the Restoration, was the second son of Robert Sanderson, of Blyth). Pale of six *argent* and *azure*, on a bend *sable*, three annulets *or*. Crest. A talbot *sable*, eared *or*, spotted of the last.
- SAVILLE** (of Rufford Abbey; originally of Thornhill, in the co. of York, and of Barrowby, in the co. of Lincoln. Created a baronet June the 24th, 1611, and subsequently raised to the peerage by the titles of Baron Savile and Viscount Halifax, January the 18th, 1685; Earl of Halifax, July the 16th, 1679; and Marquess of Halifax, Aug. 22nd, 1682). *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three owls of the field. Crest. An owl *argent*. Motto. "Be fast."
- SAVILLE** (of Oxtou). *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three owls of the field, upon a canton *or*, a fretty *gules*. Crest. An owl *argent*, ducally gorged *gules*.

- SAVILE** (of the town of Nottingham). *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three owls of the field, upon a canton *or*, a fleur-de-lys *gules*. Crest. An owl *argent*, charged upon the breast with a fleur-de-lys *gules*.
- SCOTT** (of Barnston). Per pale indented *argent* and *sable*, a saltire countercharged. Crest. Issuing out of park-pales *or*, a cubit arm erect, vested per pale indented *argent* and *sable*, holding in the hand a roll of paper *proper*.
- SEIDLEY** (of Nuthall). Created a baronet July the 10th, 1702). *Asure*, a fesse wavy between three goats'-heads erased *argent*. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a goat's-head *argent*. Motto. "Deo patriæ tibi."
- SERLBY** (of Serlby, and of Harthill, in the co. of York). *Gules*, on a cross moline *argent*, five mullets of six points *sable*, over all a bend compony of the second and *asure*.
- SHARPE** (of Barnby-in-the-Willows. As borne by George Sharpe, of Baraby-in-the-Willows, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1714). *Asure*, a pheon *argent*, within a bordure *or*, charged with eight torteaux. Crest. Upon a ducal coronet *or*, a peacock sitting *proper*, holding in the beak three ears of wheat *gold*, stalked and leaved *vert*.
- SHELTON**. (Granted September the 11th, 1690). *Or*, a cross *asure*, in the chapter quarter a lion passant *gules*. Crest. A lion passant *gules*, gorged with a dexter of laurel *vert*.
- SHERARD** (of Car Colston; a younger branch of the noble house of that name). *Argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three torteaux; a crescent for difference. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a peacock's tail erect, *proper*.
- SHERBROOKE** (of Oxtou; originally of Sherbrooke, or Shirebrooke, in the co. of Derby. This family entered their pedigree in the Heralds' Visitations of 1614 and 1662. Henry Porter Sherbrooke, of Oxtou, Esquire, who is the present representative of this family in the female line, is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the co. of Nottingham, and was High Sheriff in 1859). *Vaire*, a chief *or*, over all a bend *gules*, thereon three mullets pierced *argent*; a crescent for difference. Crest. A horse's head couped *argent*, charged upon the neck with three barrulets and maned *gules*. Motto. "Vi si non consilio."
- SHERWIN** (of the town of Nottingham. As borne by John Sherwin, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1721). *Sable*, a gryphon segreant per fesse *or* and *argent*, between three crosses crosslet fitchée of the second. Crest. An eagle *or*, pelletée, with wings expanded *asure*.
- SHIPMAN** (of Scarrington. This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1662). *Gules*, on a bend *argent*, between six estoiles *or*, three pellets. Crest. A leopard sejant *argent*, spotted *sable*, reposing the dexter paw on a ship's rudder *asure*.
- SHUTTLEWORTH** (of Hodsock Park; originally seated in Lancashire). *Argent*, three weavers' shuttles *sable*, tipped and quills furnished *or*. Crest. A cubit arm in armour *proper*, grasping in the hand a shuttle *sable*, tipped and the quill furnished *or*. Motto. "Isto velocior vita."
- SIKES** (of the Chauntry House, Newark-upon-Trent). *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, between three fountains *proper*. Crest. A branded bull passant *proper*. Motto. "Quod facio valde facio."
- SIKES** (of the Chauntry House, Newark-upon-Trent. Granted to Francis Baines, Gentleman, in 1857, on his assumption of the name and arms of Sikes, by royal license). *Ermine*, a chevron pale of six *or* and *sable*, between three fountains *proper*. Crest. A bull *proper*, charged on the body with three billets *sable*, resting the dexter foot upon a fountain, also *proper*.
- SIMPSON** (of Babworth. As borne by the Reverend William Bridgeman-Simpson, of Babworth, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham). Quarterly; first and fourth, per bend nebulée *or* and *sable*, a lion rampant countercharged, for Simpson; second and third, *sable*, ten plates, four, three, two, and one, upon a chief *argent*, a lion passant of the first, for Bridgeman; over the quarterings a crescent for difference. Crest. Out of a mural crown *argent*, a demi-lion rampant guardant per pale *or* and *sable*, holding in the dexter paw a sword erect *proper*.
- SKRIMSHAW**, otherwise **SKRIMSHIRE** (of Cotgrave). *Gules*, a lion rampant *or*, within a bordure *vaire*. Crest. A lion rampant *or*, grasping a falchion *proper*. Another Crest. A demi-man, couped at the waist, in full armour, holding in his dexter hand a sword, and having a round shield on his sinister arm, all *proper*.
- SKRIMSHAW** (of North Muskham). The same arms, quartering Muschamp.
- SKRIMSHIRE**. *Gules*, a lion rampant *or*, over all a bend *vaire*.
- SLATER** (of Nuthall; originally of Hoxton, in the co. of Middlesex). *Argent*, a saltire *asure*. Crest. A lion passant guardant *proper* (Thoroton).
- SLOBY** (of Nether Colwick; originally of Slory, in the co. of Lincoln). *Gules*, on a fesse *argent*, three crosses pattée of the field (Harl. MSS. 1400, 1555).

SMITH (of Cropwell-Butler; subsequently of the town of Nottingham, of Broxtow and elsewhere in the co. of Nottingham, and of Gaddesby, in the co. of Leicester. One branch, created a baronet, October the 31st, 1757, now represented by Sir Henry Bromley, of East Stoke, Baronet, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the co. of Nottingham, whose grandfather assumed the name and arms of Bromley only in 1778. Another, and younger branch, raised to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Carrington, July the 16th, 1796, and to the peerage of England by the same title, October the 20th, 1797). *Or*, a chevron cotised between three demi-gryphons, the two in chief respecting each other *sable*. Crest. An elephant's head erased *or*, eared *gules*, charged on the neck with three fleurs-de-lys *azure*. Supporters (borne by the Lords Carrington). Two gryphons *sable*, wings elevated *or*, the dexter charged with three fleurs-de-lys, palewise, of the last, and the sinister with as many trefoils slipped. Motto. "Tenax in fide."

SMITH (of Askham. This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1662). *Argent*, on a mount *vert*, a lion passant regardant *proper*. Crest. A horse's head of a roan colour, maned *sable*, bridled and furnished *or*.

SOMERVILLE (of Oxtou). *Argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, beaked and legged *gules*.

SORPERY. *Azure*, a cross *or*, fretty *gules*.

SOTHERAN (of Kirklington; a branch of the Yorkshire family of that name). *Gules*, on a bend indented between six crosses crosslet *argent*, three eagles displayed *sable*. Crest. An eagle displayed with two heads, per pale *argent* and *gules*, murally crowned, beaked and membered *or*, the wings semée of crosses crosslet countercharged.

SOUTHWELL (of Southwell). *Argent*, three cinquefoils *gules*.

SOUTHWELL (a branch of the Notta family; afterwards seated in Ireland, and raised to the peerage of that kingdom as Baron Southwell, by patent, September the 4th, 1717, and as Viscount Southwell, July the 18th, 1776. Now represented by the Right Honourable Thomas Arthur Joseph, fourth Viscount Southwell, K.P.) *Argent*, three cinquefoils *gules*, each charged with six annulets *or*. Crest. A demi-Indian goat *argent*, armed, eared, and ducally gorged *gules*; charged on the body with three annulets, in pale, of the last. Supporters. Two Indian goats *argent*, armed, eared, and ducally gorged and chained *gules*; each charged upon the body with three annulets, in pale, of the last. Motto. "Nec male notus eques."

SOUTHWORTH (of Welham). *Argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three crosses crosslet *sable*. Crest. A bull's head erased *sable*, attired *argent*.

SPIER (of the town of Nottingham; temp. Edward III.).....a cross patonce.....
.....on a chief.....three pallets..... (Thoroton).

STACYE. *Azure*, on a bend wavy between three owls *or*, as many fleurs-de-lys of the first.

STANHOPE (of Rampton, and of Shelford Priory; originally of Stanhope, in the co. of Durham. Created Baron Stanhope, by patent, November the 7th, 1616, and Earl of Chesterfield, August the 4th, 1628. Two younger branches of this noble house were also raised to the peerage by the titles of Earl of Harrington and Earl Stanhope; whilst another branch was created a baronet. The elder branch is now represented by the Right Honourable George Philip, eighth Earl of Chesterfield). Quarterly *ermine* and *gules*. Crest. A tower *azure*, a demi-lion issuant from the battlements *or*, ducally crowned *gules*, holding between the paws a grenade fired *proper*. Supporters. Dexter, a wolf *or*, ducally crowned *gules*; sinister, a talbot *ermine*. Motto. "A Deo et rege."

STANLEY (of Sutton-Bonnington). *Or*, three eagles' legs erased à la cuisse *gules*, on a chief indented *azure*, as many bucks' heads caboshed of the field. Crest. An eagle's head couped *or*, charged on the neck with three pellets, two and one; holding in the beak an eagle's leg erased à la cuisse *gules* (Harl. MSS. 1400, 1555).

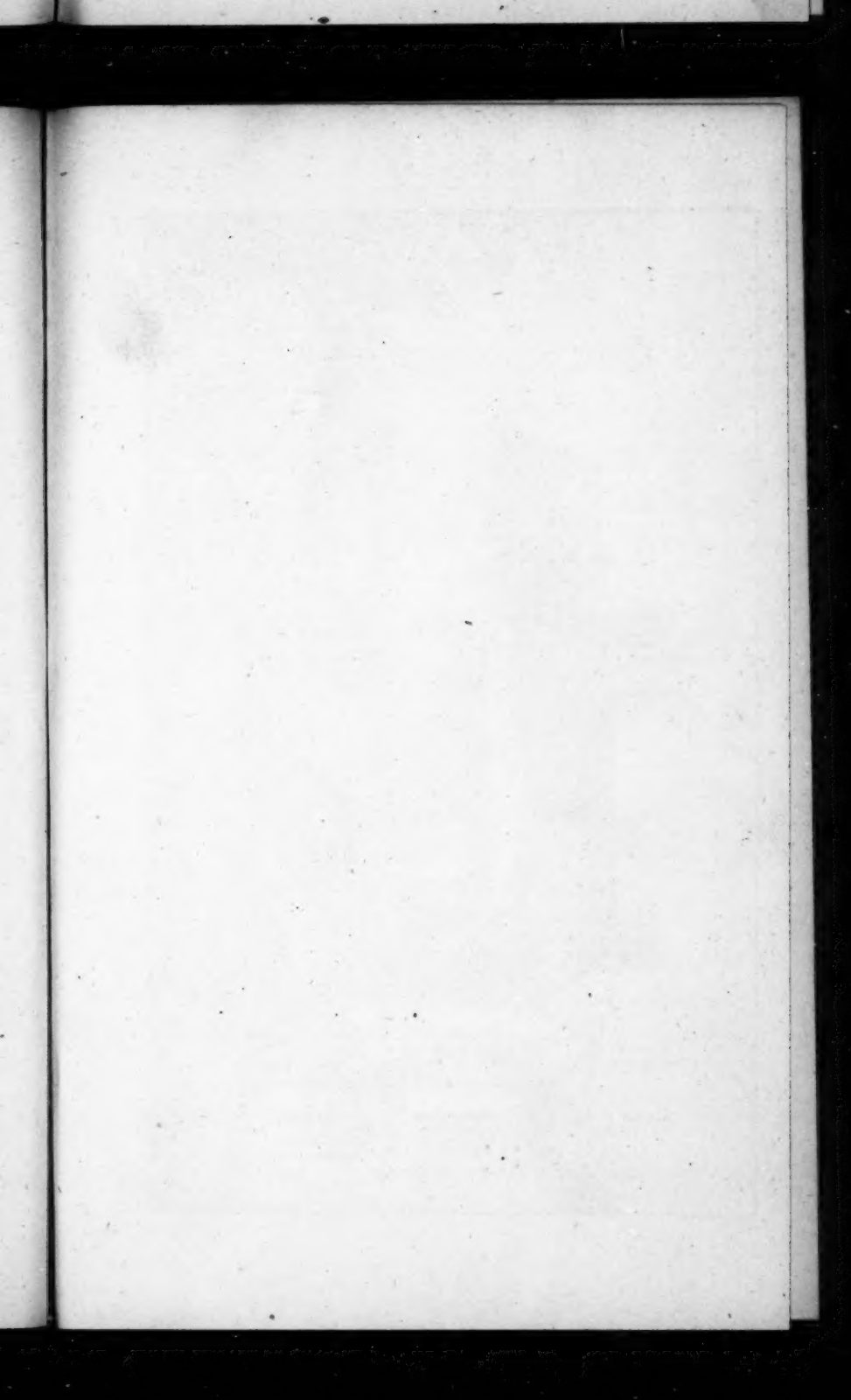
STAPLEFORD (of Stapleford). *Argent*, on two bars *azure*, three cinquefoils *or*. (Formerly in ancient stained glass in the windows of Stapleford church).

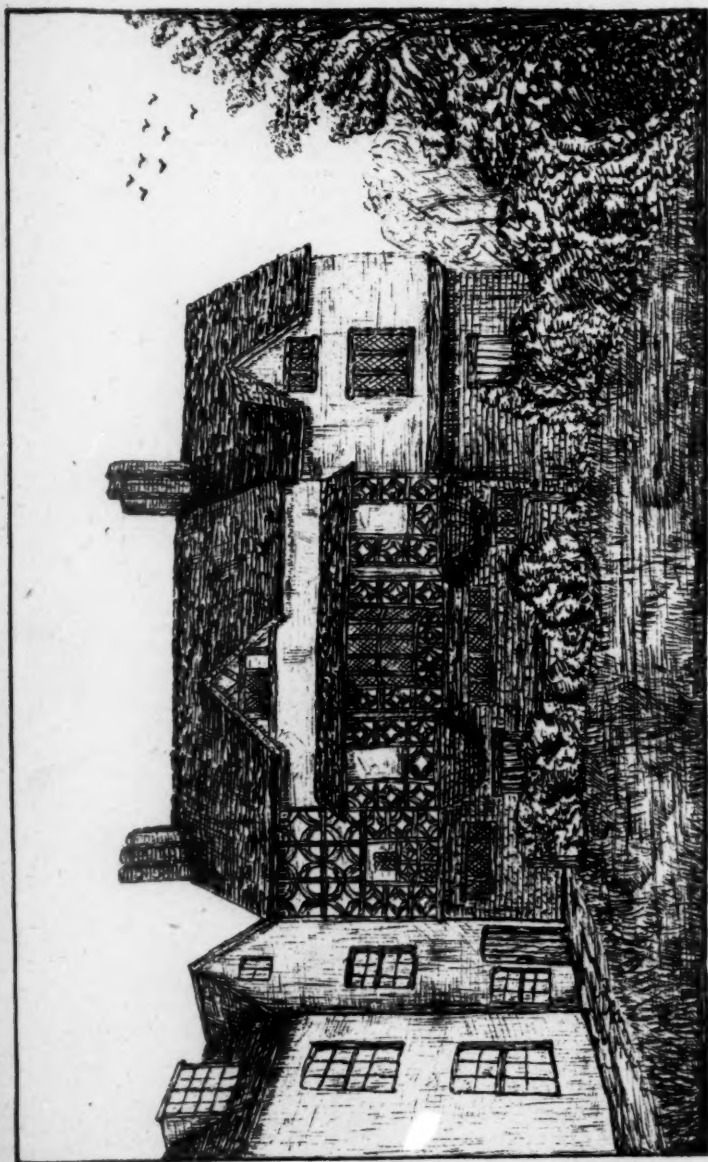
STAPLETON (of Rempton and of Burton Joyce; a younger branch of the ancient Yorkshire family of that name). *Argent*, a lion rampant *sable*.

STAUNTON (of Staunton. This family, which was seated at Staunton from the time of the Norman Conquest, entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitations of 1614 and 1662). *Argent*, two chevrons *sable*. Another coat. *Argent*, two chevrons within a bordure (sometimes engrailed) *sable*. Crest. A fox statant *proper*. Motto. "En Dieu ma foy." (Various ancient examples of the arms are to be found upon the monuments in Staunton Church).

STAUNTON (of Staunton. As borne by the Reverend Francis Staunton, of Staunton, rector and patron of Staunton-cum-Flawborough, who is descended from the ancient family of Staunton in the female line). *Argent*, two chevrons *sable*, upon a canton *azure*, a quatrefoil *or*. Crest. A fox statant *proper*. Motto. "En Dieu ma foy."

- STAUNTON** (of Sutton-Bonnington, and of Staunton Harold, co. Leicester). *Vairé argent and sable, a canton gules.*
- STERNE** (of Mansfield, and of Kilvington, co. York. Of this family was Richard Sterne, D.D., who was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle in 1660, and translated to York in 1664. Lawrence Sterne, the author of "Tristram Shandy," was great-grandson of the Archbishop). *Or, a chevron between three crosses firy sable. Crest. A cock standing proper.*
- STOCKWITH** (of West Stockwith). *Or, two bars azure, upon a chief of the last three cinquefoils argent.* (Harl. MSS. 1400).
- STORER** (of Hawksworth, and of Thoroton; originally of the county of Kinross, in Scotland. As borne by the Rev. John Storer, M.A., formerly of Hawksworth, and now of Combe Court, in the co. of Surrey; and by his brothers, Charles Storer, of Lowdham Grange, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, and George Storer, of Thoroton, Esquire, also a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, and one of the representatives in Parliament for the Southern Division of the county). *Per fesse gules and argent, a pale countercharged, three storks of the second. Crest. A stork argent, beaked and legged gules.*
- STORY** (of Kneeton; subsequently of Lockington, in the co. of Leicester. Now represented by John Bainbridge Story, Esquire). *Per fesse dancettée argent and sable, three Cornish choughs countercharged. Crest. Upon a wreath of laurel vert, a Cornish chough proper. Motto. "Verus honor honestas."*
- STRETCHLEY**. *Sable, an eagle displayed argent.* This coat with the colours reversed was borne by Sir John de Stretchley, temp. Edward I.
- STRELLEY** (of Strelley. Of this ancient family no less than twelve successive generations were honoured with knighthood). *Paly of six argent and azure. Crest. A Saracen's head couped at the shoulders proper, crined sable, having about the temples a band gules, studded with hawk-bells or.* (The arms yet remain in ancient stained glass in a window in the north transept and in the clerestory of Strelley church).
- STRELLEY** (of Woodborough; a younger branch of the last-named family). *Paly of six argent and azure, over all a cinquefoil gules. Crest. A cockatrice's head couped vairé, beaked, combed and wattled gules.* (The arms of the Woodborough branch of the Strelley family are carved in stone above the east window of the chancel at Woodborough).
- STRELLEY** (of Linby; another junior branch of the Strelleys, of Strelley). *Paly of six argent and azure, over all an annulet gules.* (These are the arms given by Thoroton, but a shield carved upon the porch of Linby church displays a slightly different coat, namely, paly of six, with a roundel in the dexter chief).
- STRETTON** (of Stretton). *Argent, a bend engrailed sable, cotised gules.*
- STREY** (of Beeston; originally of Doncaster, in the co. of York). At the Herald's Visitation of 1614, Nicholas StreY, of Beeston, disclaimed armorial bearings, but nevertheless the family, both before that time and subsequently, bore—*Sable, on a chevron engrailed argent, between three lions' heads erased or, as many cinquefoils gules.*
- STRINGER** (of Eaton, and of Sutton-upon-Lound. This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitations of 1614 and 1662). *Per chevron or and sable, in chief two fleurs-de-lys of the last, and in base an eagle displayed of the first. Crest. A griffon's head erased vert, gorged with a ducal coronet argent, chained or.*
- STRUTT** (of Kingston; formerly of Normanton, in the co. of Derby. Created Baron Belper, by patent, August the 29th, 1856. As borne by the Right Honourable Edward, Lord Belper, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the co. of Nottingham). *Per pale sable and azure, two chevrons engrailed between three crosses crosslet fitchée or. Crest. In front of rays of the sun proper, a cubit arm erect, vested bendy of six or and sable, cuffed argent, grasping in the hand a roll of paper proper. Supporters. Two leopards proper, each gorged with a collar gemelle azure, therefrom pendant an escutcheon, also azure, charged with a cross crosslet fitchée or. Motto. "Prepositi tenax."*
- STURTVANT** (of Palace Hall, in Norwell). *Gules, a lion rampant argent, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight pheons sable.*
- SULNEY** (of Broughton-Sulney, and of Newton-Sulney, in the co. of Derby). *Quarterly argent and gules.*
- SUTTON** (originally of Sutton-upon-Trent, and subsequently of Averham, Kelham, Norwood Park, Scofton, and elsewhere. Created Baron Lexington, by patent, November the 21st, 1645. The elder branch is now represented in the female line by John Henry Manners-Sutton, of Kelham, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1863; whilst a junior branch, created a baronet, September the 25th, 1772, is represented by Sir Richard Sutton, late of Norwood Park, Baronet). *Argent, a canton sable. Crest. A wolf's head erased gules. Supporters (borne by the Lords Lexington). Two lions vert. Motto. "Touts jours prest."*





OLD HOUSE AT MITCHAM.

*Supposed to have been the Residence of Sir Julius Caesar, Master of the Rolls.
(Taken down circa 1853.)*

DERBYSHIRE MEDALS.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC., ETC.

A NUMBER of Medals commemorative of Derbyshire Worthies, or of events and places connected with that county, have from time to time been struck, and present many interesting features, not only to the county collector, but to the medallist and general student. I have thought that notes upon these, as from time to time I may have opportunity of describing them, cannot but be useful, and I shall be pleased to receive either descriptions, wax or other impressions, or the loan of the medals themselves, from any correspondents who may possess examples. My wish is to make this list so complete as ultimately to present a full account of all medals connected with the county, or with Derbyshire families and people. The following will serve as a commencement of the series:—

ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

Obverse.—ELIZABETTA D DI DEVONSHIRE

Profile of the Duchess, to the left, with tiara, from which depends long drapery.

Reverse.—Head of Minerva, within a wreath, with emblems of Painting and Music.

This beautiful little medal, commemorative of Elizabeth, Duchess of Devonshire, who died in 1809 (formerly Lady Elizabeth Foster), second wife of the fifth Duke, is exquisitely executed. It is of gold, and is about half-an-inch in diameter.

DANIEL PARKER COKE, M.P.

Obverse.—+ D. P. COKE ESQ + THE BURGESSES FRIEND

Profile head and shoulders facing to the right, dressed in a wig with pigtail, a coat, and frilled shirt front.

Reverse.—FREEDOM OF ELECTION RESTORED MDCCCIII

Shield bearing the arms of the Borough of Nottingham (a cross raguly between three ducal coronets, the lower limb of the cross passing through the lower coronet), suspended on a ribbon. Beneath the shield a ribbon bearing the town motto—VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS.

Edge.—Plain.

This fine medal, in silver, and also in white metal, is 1½ inches in diameter.

Daniel Parker Coke was the only son of Thomas Coke, Esq., and Matilda his wife. He was born July 17th, 1745, and died December 6th, 1826. He became M.P. for Derby in 1774.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

Obverse.—SIR FRANCIS BURDETT BART M.P. FOR WESTMINSTER

Profile head and shoulders facing to the right, dressed in open coat, with waistcoat, "stock," shirt frill, and stand-up shirt collar. Beneath the head MDCCCX.

Reverse.—THE INTREPID CHAMPION OF FREEDOM, THE ENLIGHTENED ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE. In seven lines within a circle of rays.*Edge.*—Plain.

In bronze, 2 inches in diameter.

Obverse.—SIR FRANCIS BURDETT

Profile bust, in coat, &c., of Sir Francis Burdett, to the left.

Reverse.—ELECTED M.P. MDCCCXVI

Within a palm wreath, MDCCCX

In bronze, larger than a penny.

Obverse—SIR FRANCIS BURDETT

Profile bust in coat, &c., of Sir Francis Burdett, facing to the right.

Reverse—THE INDEPENDENT CHAMPION OF BRITISH FREEDOM.

In four lines within a circle of rays.

Edge—Plain.

In copper, plated with silver, 1 inch in diameter.

Sir Francis Burdett, 5th Bart., of Foremark, in Derbyshire, was born in 1770, and was educated at Westminster School and Oxford. In 1793 he married the daughter of Mr. Coutts, the eminent banker, and received a large accession to his fortune. In 1797 he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his grandfather, Sir Robert Burdett. Sir Francis was first returned to Parliament for Boroughbridge, and afterwards for Middlesex and for Westminster. Of ultra-liberal opinions, and fearless in his advocacy of extreme measures, he so pertinaciously and incessantly attacked and assailed the Government of the day, as to bring down on himself legal proceedings. Guilty of breaches of privilege and other offences, Sir Francis was at length committed to the Tower, but refusing to surrender to the Sergeant-at-Arms, his house was broken into and he was seized and taken to the Tower, escorted by a large body of dragoons and infantry. Some riots were the consequence, and some lives lost, but his imprisonment was put an end to by the prorogation of Parliament. In 1820, when the riots occurred at Manchester, he was prosecuted for his inflammatory letters to his constituents, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the King's Bench, and to pay a fine of £1000. In 1837 Sir Francis ceased to represent Westminster, but was afterwards returned for North Warwickshire, when he withdrew from the liberal party, became a staunch conservative, and from that time forward supported that party which before he had bitterly opposed. Sir Francis, who died in 1844, left issue, among others, one son, the present Sir Robert Burdett, 6th Baronet, of Foremark, Ramsbury, and Kirby Bellars; and three daughters, viz., Angela Georgina Burdett (who assumed the additional surname of Coutts), raised to the peerage in 1871 as Baroness Burdett Coutts; Susanna Burdett, who married John Bettsworth Trevanion, Esq.; and Clara Maria Burdett, who married the Rev. James Drummond Money.

SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY.

Obverse—CHANTREY SCULPTOR ET ARTIUM FAUTOR

Undraped bust facing to the right. Beneath the bust the die sinker's name—W. WYON, R.A. FEC:

Reverse.—An admirable representation of Chantrey's famous seated full-length statue of James Watt. On the base the word WATT. In the exergue FRANCIS CHANTREY OPUS. In small letters at the margin behind the chair W. WYON. R. A. FEC. 1846.

Edge—Plain.This medal (in bronze), one of Wyon's *chef d'œuvres*, is 2½ inches in diameter.

Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., was born at Norton, in Derbyshire, on the 7th April, 1781. He died in London, November 25, 1841, and was buried at Norton. For a memoir of him see the "RELICUARY, Vol. III., pp. 17 to 28.

DR. OUTRAM.

Obverse—EDM. OUTRAM. D. D.

Profile of Dr. Outram, in clerical costume, to the left. Under the bust, MODELLED BY HOLLINS THOMPSON & JONES. D.

Reverse.—ST. PHILIP'S. CHURCH. BIRMINGHAM. CONSECRATED. 4TH OCT 1715.
View of St. Philip's Church, Birmingham.

Edge—Plain.

Dr. Edmund Outram was born at Alfreton, in Derbyshire, in 1766, and died on the 7th of February, 1821; his Funeral Sermon being published. He was, I believe, brother of Benjamin Outram, the founder of "Outram Ways," or "Tram Ways," and therefore very closely related to Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, Bart., the "Bayard of India." The Outrams were the founders of the celebrated Butterley Ironworks, and about 1780, the Benjamin Outram just alluded to, became the purchaser of the Butterley Estate; Butterley Hall and lands on his death passing to his son, Lieut.-General Sir James Outram. The Rev. Edmund Outram, D.D., commemorated on this medal, was Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, and Rector

of St. Philip's, Birmingham, where he succeeded the celebrated Spencer Madan, in 1809. He was author of Sermons on Public Occasions; and a curious collection of Extracts, exhibiting the Character of Methodism, from the Publications of the "Sectaries," published in 1809, and other works.

ADMIRAL EARL HOWE.

Obverse.—EARL HOWE ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET MDCCXCIX.

Profile head and shoulders facing to the left, in wig and full naval uniform. Head uncovered.

Reverse.—A naval trophy. On the pedestal in four lines, MEMORA VICTORY JUNE 1ST MDCCXCIV. From the pedestal rises a column formed of men-of-war, and surmounted by a figure of Neptune, holding in his left hand a trident, and in his right a wreath of laurel. At either side the base are masts of vessels, anchors, cannon, shot, etc., and on one side the Union Jack and on the other the Royal Standard. In the exergue, FRENCH FLEET DEFEAT^D VII SHIPS TAKEN.

Edge.—Plain.

In bronze, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

Obverse.—EARL HOWE AND THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE

Profile head and shoulders facing to the left, in naval uniform, wig, and cocked hat.

Reverse.—KING AND CONSTITUTION, 1794

In four lines, the first and third words on a ribbon, above the ribbon a crown, beneath which in saltire are a sceptre and palm branch, surrounded with rays.

Edge.— CURRENT EVERY WHERE

In copper, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

This celebrated naval hero, from whom the title now enjoyed by the Curzons is derived, was born in 1725, being third son of the second Viscount Howe, by his wife the Hon. Mary Sophia, daughter of Baron Kilmansegge. In 1745 he was with Admiral Vernon, and from that time forward his career was a succession of brilliant successes. In 1758 he succeeded to the Irish titles of Baron Howe of Langar, and Viscount Howe, on the death of his father, and successively became Rear Admiral of the White, Rear and Vice Admiral of the Blue, and First Lord of the Admiralty, and K.G. In 1782 he was created Viscount, and in 1788 Earl, Howe, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and died in 1799, being succeeded in his barony by his daughter, Charlotte Sophia; the earldom becoming extinct. This lady married first the Hon. Penn Asheton Curzon, eldest son of Viscount Curzon, who died during his father's lifetime. By this marriage she had issue, with others, a son, Richard William Penn Curzon, who in 1821 was created Earl Howe. He married in 1820, Lady Harriet Georgiana Brudenell, daughter of the Earl of Cardigan, and had by her, besides other issue, two sons, who successively became Earls Howe. These were George Augustus Frederick Louis Curzon-Howe, 2nd Earl Howe, who died in 1876 without male issue, and the present peer, Richard William Penn Curzon-Howe, Baron Howe of Langar, Baron Curzon of Penn, Viscount Curzon, and Earl Howe (third of the new creation), who in 1858 married Isabella Katherine, daughter of Major-General the Hon. G. Anson, and has issue, with others, a son and heir, the present Viscount Curzon.

PHILIP, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

Obverse.—PHILIPUS STANHOPE

Profile head and shoulders facing to the left. Long flowing hair. Draped, and wearing the ribbon and order of the Garter. Frilled front to shirt. Beneath the bust the die sinker's name, I. A. DASSIER . F .

Reverse.—COMES DE CHESTERFIELD . MDCCXLIII

In three lines within a scroll border, at the top a mask surmounted by a star, above a wreath; at the bottom a vase.

Edge.—Plain.

In bronze, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. A remarkably artistic medal; one of the best of Dassier's productions.

This medal commemorates the celebrated Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, and Baron Stanhope of Shelford, who wrote "Lord Chesterfield's Letters." He was born September 22nd, 1694; succeeded his father in his title and estates, February 2nd, 1725; married in 1733 to Melosina de Schuemburgh (who had been created Countess of Walsingham, and Baroness of Aldborough in 1722); and died without lawful issue in 1773.

THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY.

Obverse.—GRANBY

Profile bust of the Marquis, to the left, with drapery on the shoulder.
Under the bust, L . P . F .

Reverse.—MILITVM . DVX . ET . AMICVS . NAT . MDCCLXX . M . MDCCLXX

Mars, resting on the shield of arms of the Marquis of Granby and a military trophy.

Edge.—Plain.

Bronze, about the size of a penny.

The celebrated Marquis of Granby, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Germany, Master-General of the Ordnance, &c., was eldest son and heir of John Manners, 11th Earl and 3rd Duke of Rutland, by his wife, the heiress of Lord Lexington. He was born January 2, 1721, and died, in his father's lifetime, 19th October, 1770. He married Frances, sixth daughter of the Duke of Somerset, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters. His second son, Lord Charles Manners, succeeded as 4th Duke of Rutland. The present Duke of Rutland and Lord John Manners are great-grandsons of this world-renowned "Marquis of Granby."

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Obverse.—FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Three-quarter length seated draped figure of Miss Florence Nightingale, facing to the left. She is fully draped, with shawl thrown loosely about her; bare-headed, the hair plain with rose at the back. Head bent forward reading, and she holds an open book in her left hand. She wears as a pendant the jewel presented to her by the Queen. The whole within an oval pearly border. On either side of the oval, filling up the space to the margin of the medal, is a wreath of rose, thistle, and shamrock. At the foot, on the drapery, is the die-sinker's name, FINCHES . LONDON.

Reverse.—AS A MARK OF ESTEEM AND GRATITUDE FOR HER DEVOTION TO THE QUEEN'S BRAVE SOLDIERS.

In the field is a beautiful representation of the Queen's Jewel, presented by her to Miss Nightingale, with the legend BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL, on the garter; and CRIMEA on the ribbon.

Edge.—Plain.

This highly interesting medal, in white metal, is 1½ inches in diameter.



THE NIGHTINGALE JEWEL.

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF KING'S LANGLEY.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

FROM the beginning of their Order, the Dominicans, or Black Friars, made sacred and profane literature a special object of pursuit. This cultivation of learning brought them into close relation with the most celebrated Universities of Europe. In the General Chapter held at Paris, in May, 1246, it was decreed that four of the Provinces of the Order should each provide a house of general and solemn studies, to which every Provincial might send two Friars for study. These four Provinces were Provence, Lombardy, Germany, and England.* And the General Chapter at Barcelona, in June, 1261, assigned the Convent at Oxford as one of those four centres of knowledge, and at the same time, deposed and severely penanced the Provincial of England for having neglected to observe the ordination of the former Chapter in the matter.^b

Thus in the Convent of Oxford, Friar-Preachers of all nations were mingled with those of England, Scotland, and Ireland. As the Order increased, the Friars of Oxford deemed it necessary to establish a large school or college, in which the *alumni* should be taught the elementary branches of science, preparatory to the highest courses of philosophy and theology. At the end of the reign of Edward I. they determined to make such a foundation, in favour of which they fully secured the patronage and co-operation of Edward II.

It was, probably, through the influence of this monarch that King's Langley (or as it was then called, Chiltern Langley), in Hertfordshire, was selected for the site of the new Priory. King's Langley is now a small town which boasts of little more than its ancient fame when it was a place of great note, being a favourite residence of the royal family, at convenient distances from Windsor Castle and the capital of England, and having about it all the bustle and importance of the royal court. Edward II. sent to Pope Clement V., from Langley, Nov. 14th, 1307, soliciting license for the Friars to accept the royal gift of a place within the precincts of the manor of Langley, and there to erect a Convent, wherein prayers and masses were to be offered for the souls of the late King Edward and Queen Eleanor, for himself, and for the souls of all his progenitors, and all the faithful departed. This letter was despatched to Rome by the hands of the Bishop of Norwich and Robert de Pykering, Canon of York, as special ambassadors; and their mission was attended with speedy success.*

At the labour and expense of the Black Friars of Oxford, the Priory of Langley was begun. They established themselves in a place called Little London, where they dwelt for some time; it belonged to the Crown, and Edward II. made a grant of it to them, Dec. 21st, 1308, until another place was built on a site just given them.^d This site was conceded on the preceding day (Dec. 20th) by the King, for

* Acta Cap. Gen., 1246.

* Rot. Rom. et Franc., 1-3 Edw. II., m. 12.

^b Acta Cap. Gen., 1261.

^d Pat. 2 Edw. II., p. 1, m. 17.

his soul and the souls of his father and mother, ancestors and successors, and comprised all the royal garden of Langley contiguous to the parish church, and the two adjoining lands of 41p. on the south, extending to the river bank, and 27p. on the west, for building and dwelling there; all to be held in free almoign.* The burden of the foundation was soon taken off the Friars' shoulders; Edward II. made it one of his favourite establishments, and lavished on it his best resources. Previous to giving the site near the parish church, he provided (Dec. 1st) all the pecuniary necessities, by the grant of 100*l.* a year, half at Easter and half at Michaelmas, from the exchequer, being at the rate of five marks each for thirty Friars.¹

The endowment was, indeed, the greatest difficulty which the King had to encounter in the foundation. The Friars, being mendicants, refused to receive churches, lands, or possessions, and the barrenness (*sterilitas*) of the parts around Langley prevented them from obtaining on the quest what was necessary for their support. The King sent a petition on the matter to the Pope, March 4th, 1308-9, which was taken to Rome by the Bishop of Worcester and the Earl of Richmond.² But whatever his proposal might have been, no change was made, and the exchequer payment was continued.³ In 1311, he directed fifteen more Friars to be placed here, for whose maintenance he, being at Langley, Oct. 24th, granted an additional 50*l.* a year.⁴ At Michaelmas, 1312, he increased the number to 55, with the yearly pension of 275 marks;⁵ and at the following Easter, to 100, with 500 marks, or 333*l.* 18s. 4d. a year. And so it remained all the rest of his reign.⁶

In the meantime, the buildings of the Church and Convent went on, and were soon finished. Edward II. made an offering of 5s., Oct. 23rd, 1311, at the high altar in the Friars' Church; and on the 25th, he sent from Windsor, by Henry de Shirokes, 20 marks "in subsidium fabricæ ecclesiæ sue infra parvum de Langele de novo construende."⁷ At the King's request, the Bishop of Lincoln (within whose diocese Langley lay) granted faculties, July 29th, 1312, to the Bishop of Bath and Wells to consecrate the new Church and churchyard.⁸

Being once in danger of unexpected death, Edward II. made a vow to found in Langley Park, for the Friar-Preachers here, a house wherein to celebrate daily mass for the souls of his ancestors and for his own welfare. In fulfilment of this solemn engagement, he granted them, March 28th, 1312, that sum of 700 marks which the Abbot of St. Alban's owed to the Crown, and had bound himself to pay at the rate of 100*l.* a year.⁹ This sum would fall in within five years. On June 3rd, 1315, on account of his devotion to St. Dominic, and

* Pat. 2 Edw. II., p. 2, m. 16.

¹ Pat. 2 Edw. II., p. 1, m. 18.

² Rot. Rom. et Franc., 1-3 Edw. II., m. 5.

³ Liberate, also Exit. Scac., 2 Edw. II. to 5 Edw. II.

⁴ Pat. 5 Edw. II., p. 1, m. 12; and Liberate 5 Edw. II. et seq.

⁵ Liberate, 6 Edw. II., m. 3; also Exit. Scac., 6 Edw. II., m. 6.

⁶ Ibidem, m. 2, and following years. The writ for the payment to be permanent was dated July 1st, 1315; Lib. 8 Edw. II., m. 1.

⁷ Lib. Gard. Regis, 5 Edw. II.; Bibl. Cotton, Nero C. VIII.

⁸ Reg. Joh. Dalderby episc., fol. 227; Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh.

⁹ Pat. 6 Edw. II., p. 2, m. 9.

affection towards the Friars, he gave them the manse of the manor of Langley, with the adjoining closes, in pure almoign, there to celebrate for his ancestors, and for himself, and all the faithful dead. And at the same time he granted them the vesture of *Chipervillwoode*, for fuel and other necessities.*

And now Sir Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, even after his death, drew on this Priory the redoubled favours of the English monarch. The career of this talented but unprincipled son of a private gentleman of Gascony, forms a most interesting episode in the history of Edward II., who, with all the obstinacy of a little mind, rashly paraded that affection for his memory which prudence would have concealed, when it only kept the anger of the nobles smouldering for his own miserable overthrow. Edward's favours to the Earl in his life were as profuse as they were on the day Sir Piers married his niece, Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Gloucester, Nov. 1st, 1307, at Berkhamsted Church, when the royal hand scattered silver pennies to the amount of 7*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* amongst the people, over the heads of the bride and bridegroom as they were entering the Church.† When Sir Piers, in 1312, fell into the hands of the Earl of Pembroke, at Scarborough, the King and Countess, June 10th, set Sir Nicholas de la Bethe, knight, and Master Adam *Candelarius*, to watch him whilst he was carried prisoner to Wallingford. The unhappy man was summarily beheaded, June 19th, near Warwick, at the behest of noblemen to whom he had recklessly given mortal offence. A Friar-Priester passing by, took up the head of the royal favourite, and bore it in his capuce to the King.‡ The corpse was conveyed to Oxford by Sir Nicholas and Master Adam, and deposited in the Church of the Friar-Priesters there, until a fitting tomb was prepared in the Friars' Church at Langley. The King and Countess appointed Sir Thomas de London and Philip de Edynton, clerks, to take charge of the corpse, and they dwelt in the guest-house of the Convent. The corpse, embalmed and wrapt in cere-cloths, was enclosed in wooden and leaden coffins; it was not interred, but was honourably placed in a chapel on a bier, around which were gilt images of angels and evangelists, and ever-lighted candles. On the farthest side of the body was a Judas, in making which 22*½d.* had been expended for five ells of cloth (*carda*): was it an effigy of Sir Piers' deadly enemy, Guy, Earl of Warwick, "the black dog of Arden?" The custodians had daily mass for the soul of the Earl, and regularly made an offering of 2*d.*, and often gave pittances to the Friars who celebrated. The expenses of the watch and removal to Oxford for the 28 days, from June 10th to July 7th, amounted to 16*l.* 7*s.* 9*½d.*; and the charges of the custodians and custody for the next twelvemonth, ending July 7th, 1313, to 144*l.* 19*s.* 11*½d.*, besides which they had received from the King, three casks of wine (two of which they gave to the Friars), two fraills of figs and raisins, and 160*lbs.* of wax-candles.‡

For a time the custodians seem to have been withdrawn, but when

* Pat. 8 Edw. II., p. 2, m. 8. † Lib. Gard. Reg., 1 Edw. II. ‡ Murimuth.

† Lib. Gard. Regis, 5 Edw. II.; Bibl. Cotton., Nero C. VIII.; also Lib. Cotidian. Theas. Gard. Regis, 8 Edw. II.

preparations had to be made for removing the body, Sir Thomas de London, with two horses and a groom, and Master Adam *Candelarius* and Philip de Edynton, with four horses and four grooms, returned, Dec. 1st, 1314; but Master Adam went away Dec. 8th, returning on the 24th, with Richard of Montpelier, a carpenter, and two chandlers. Their expenses to Dec. 28th (when their charge ceased), amounted to 15*l.* 6*½d.* They kept a very hospitable table. Every day, two, three, or four Friars, and occasionally people of the town and country dined or drank with them. * On the 23rd, the Canons of St. Frideswide, who had celebrated the exequies that day, sat down at their table; and on the 24th, the Prior of the Friars, and Master Nicholas Trivet (the famous annalist), with five Friars, honoured them with their company. † The Friars of Oxford had a parting gift of 10*l.* from the King for the soul of Sir Piers, ordered Dec. 27th, and paid Jan. 25th following, by the exchequer. ‡

All things being now ready at Langley, the body of Sir Piers Gaveston was removed thither. For this occasion, two black horses were purchased for fifty marks, and added to the royal stud. § John de Reding was sent from London, being paid 6*d.* a-day for his trouble, taking with him a chariot, with five horses and five grooms, from the royal stables, and started out Dec. 24th. That day, at Uxbridge, he had to repair the chariot, at the cost of 5*s.* 3*d.* He spent the "bon jour" of Christmas at Wycombe, where one of the horses fell ill; but he proceeded, next day, with six horses and three grooms, to Tetworth, where he had to renew an iron bolt of his vehicle for 22*d.* Next day (Friday), he reached Oxford, where he spent the Saturday and Sunday. On the Monday (Dec. 30), taking up the body, he turned towards Langley through Thame, and on the 31st was at Missenden. On Jan. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, he stayed at St. Albans, during which time he gave up the body, and the next day he delivered the five horses into the royal stables, the whole expenses of his journey being 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* ¶

* The body of Sir Piers Gaveston was buried in the Church of the Friar-Preachers of Langley, on Friday, Jan. 3rd, 1314-15. * The King kept the Christmas at Windsor, and then went to the funeral. There were present, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided at the exequies; the Bishops of London, Winchester, Worcester, and Bath and Wells; fourteen Abbots, with a multitude of religious and of mendicant Friars; the Earls of Norfolk and Pembroke; the Barons, Hugh le Despenser, Henry de Beaumont, Bartholomew de Badlesmere, Hugh le Despenser the son, and John de Handlo; with

* Mr. Toulmin Smith, in his interesting *English Guilds*, expresses his opinion that the word *potatio* formerly meant a banquet, and not a mere drinking. In the document we here use, *comedere* and *potare* are placed in distinctive juxta-position; and we are led to conclude that the former signified to banquet, and that the latter implied, in the higher classes, wine and dessert, and, probably, in the lower, the cakes and ale so euphously celebrated in the rhymes of our forefathers.

† Rot. Gard.; Partic. d'ni Tho. de London, de exequiis, &c., 8 Edw. 2.

‡ Liberate, 8 Edw. II., m. 5; and Exit. Scac., Mich., 8 Edw. II., m. 9.

§ Exit. Scac., Mich., 8 Edw. II., m. 6.

¶ Rot. Gard. Partic. Joh. de Reding, 8 Edw. II.

* Rot. Expens. Hospitii Regis, 8 Edw. II.

about fifty knights; of officials, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, the Treasurer of the Wardrobe, Sir William Inge, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, Sir J. Gisors, Mayor of London, and J. Abel, Escheator south of Trent. Very few of the nobles of the land attended.⁷ For the expenses of this funeral were paid—Dec. 21st, 1187. 6s. 8d.; Dec. 24th, 59l. 6s. 8d.; and Feb. 6th, 20 marks.⁸

Whenever Edward II. was at Langley, he displayed great devotion to the memory of his favourite; and he often sent offerings from other places. It was for Sir Piers' sake that he supported so many religious students here, increasing the number from 45 to 55, and speedily to 100; all being bound to celebrate for the soul of the Earl.⁹ The following scattered notices appear on record. On July 15th, 1312, the King gave 15l. for three days' food of the Friars in their Provincial Chapter to be held August 15th, at Chester, being 100s. for himself, 100s. for his Queen, and 100s. for the soul of Sir Piers Gaveston.¹⁰ On Friday, July 18th, 1315, he gave 3s. 11d. at the mass celebrated in the Chapel of the Friars, at Langley, for Sir Piers' soul.¹¹ On June 24th, in or after 1319, he sent by the hand of Giles Myrepoy, Sergeant-at-Arms at the Tower of London, 100s., to the Friars for their pittance on the anniversary of Sir Piers' death.¹² About June 7 1320, a Turkey-cloth was placed, by the King's order, "super corpus domini Petri de Gavaston, quondam Comititis Cornubie, in Capella manerii de Langelee."¹³ On Thursday, August 14th, 1320, the King was present at a mass, "in capella de Langelee," for the soul of Sir Piers, and made an offering of 3s. 11d.¹⁴ On April 18th, 1324, the King, with his own hand, placed two Lucca cloths of gold "in serico rubeo scalopato de auro, et stricte radiati," on the tomb, and they were worth 53s. 4d.; and on the following day, he was at the mass "in ecclesia Fratrum Predicatorum," offered 7s. 1d. for the commemoration of Sir Piers' soul, and gave the Friars 100s., through F. Robert de Duffeld, his confessor, for their pittance on the same day.¹⁵ On June 17th following, he sent an alms of 100s. from the Tower of London for offerings and their pittance on the anniversary of the 19th; his confessor carried the gift, going from London to Langley for the occasion.¹⁶ On the last day of January, 1324-5, the King was present at the mass for Sir Piers "in magna capella infra manerium de Childerlangele," offered 9s. 3d. and again with his own hand placed on the tomb two palls of cloths of gold, *de Raffet*, one red and the other white, and valued at 50s. each.¹⁷ And June 17th, he sent 100s. for offerings and food for the Friars on the approaching anniversary, by the hand of Robert de Hemelhempstede, chaplain of the Royal Chapel.¹⁸ After the death of Edward II., the tomb of

⁷ Trokelowe Annales; also Dugdale's Baronage.

⁸ Exit. Scac., Mich. 8 Edw. II., m. 5, 6.

⁹ Trokelowe, and other annalists. ¹⁰ Exit. Scac., Pasch., 5 Edw. II., m. 5.

¹¹ Part. R. de Lasteshull, de expens. Regis., 9 Edw. II.

¹² Rot. Gard. circa 12 Edw. II. (fragmentary).

¹³ Lib. Gard. 13 Edw. II.; Additional MSS. cod. 17,362.

¹⁴ Lib. Garde, 14 Edw. II.; Additional MSS., cod. 9,951.

¹⁵ Rot. Gard. Lib. de Partic. expens. forinsec., 17 Edw. II.

¹⁶ Gard. Rot. expens. forinsec. Elemos., etc., 18 Edw. II.

Sir Piers Gaveston sank out of notice beyond the walls which encompassed it.

The casual alms of Edward II. were great. In Jan., 1314-5, at Sir Piers Gaveston's funeral, he had four tuns of ale sent from Cambridge, the carriage of which, paid June 26th, cost 40s.* On May 20th, 1319, he commanded 46*l.* to be allowed in the exchequer to John de la Haye, who had laid out that sum in buying corn, as a royal alms to the Friars, in aid of their maintenance during the past years of dearth.¹ In June? 1320, he gave four casks of wine, value 16*l.*, for celebrating mass.² And in 1324, being at Langley, on Easter-day (April 15th), he made an offering of 7*s.* at the adoration of the Cross, at daybreak, in his Chapel of *Childrelangele*, and one of 19*d.*, on the same day, in the Chapel of the Friars here.³ The Friars, too, made their presents to the King; in 1325, the Prior of Langley gave him, Oct. 7th, at Banstead, three flagons of ale; Oct. 17th, at Shene, ten flagons of ale; and Nov. 15th, at Windsor, four flagons of the same beverage.⁴

During the reign of Edward II., two Priors successively governed the community, John de Warfeld and Robert de Duffeld.

John de Warfeld, for several years, was attached to the household of Edward, Prince of Wales, being companion to F. John de Lenham, the Prince's Confessor; on March 18th, 1302-3, 14*s.* was paid for two red serges for their beds.⁵ In 1307, he was with the Prince in Scotland, and on Edw. I.'s death, accompanied his royal patron (now King) from the Scottish borders to London, being Sept. 4th, at Carlisle, and Oct. 16th, going from Northampton to the Convent in London, for a few days.⁶ Then he became the first Prior of King's-Langley.⁷ In the Spring of 1315, he succeeded R. John de Lenham as Confessor to Edward II.,⁸ but did not long fulfil that charge, for he died in 1316; and June 25th, the King gave 6*l.* 18*s.* to the Friar-Preachers of London and Langley for wax and other funeral expenses on the day of his burial.⁹

Robert de Duffeld now became Prior. In 1316, he was sent to the Master-General of the Order, with royal letters of commendation, dated Oct. 27th, on matters concerning himself, and on the welfare of his Convent, which the King had greatly at heart.¹⁰ As Confessor to the King, the state which he kept at the Court is curiously portrayed. A Friar of his Order was his companion as usual; and they had a fee of 40*s.* a year to find themselves in saddles, boots, and other small necessities,¹¹ and were provided with new habits and new bed-clothes and coverlets every year at Pentecost and All Saints.¹² Four valets or grooms, with four horses, attended them; these servants were, John de Montgomery, John de Holt, William Prest, and Walter de

* Rot. Gard. expens. dni. Reg., 8 Edw. II. ¹ Claus., 12 Edw. II., m. 8.

² Lib. Gard. 13 Edw. II.; Additional MSS., cod. 17,362.

³ Rot. Gard. Lib. de Partic. expens. forinsec., 17 Edw. II.

⁴ Hosp. Reg., rot. de presentis, 19 Edw. II.

⁵ Lib. Gard. Princ. Wall., 31 Edw. I.

⁶ Lib. Gard. Reg., 1 Edw. II.

⁷ Exit. Scac., Mich., 2 Edw. II., m. 9. ⁸ Exit. Scac., Mich., 9 Edw. II., m. 1, etc.

⁹ Exit. Scac., Pasch., 9 Edw. II., m. 3.

¹⁰ Claus., 10 Edw. II., m. 22 d.

¹¹ Lib. Gard. 13 Edw. II.; Additional MSS., cod. 17,362. Et seq. annis.

¹² Rot. Gard. lib. paupor., etc., 17, 18 Edw. II. Et aliis annis.

Takeley, whom the King yearly provided with clothes at an expense of 40s., besides their summer and winter shoes.^x In 1326, William de Bokkyng (in room of Prest) had become one of these valets.^y On June 17th, 1324, a bay sumpter-horse was purchased for 4*l.*, to carry the Confessor's bed in the royal progresses.^z Besides the charge of the royal conscience, the Confessor had many other casual employments on the King's behalf. In June, 1320, he was sent, with all his retinue, from Canterbury to London, for the burial of John Knokyn, a royal valet, at the Blackfriars of London, for whose exequies the King paid 21*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, besides 7*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* for travelling, &c.; and after an absence of eleven days, he rejoined the King at *Pynkeny*, passing the sea from Dover to *Whytsand*, and on July 1st, he was at Amiens.^a At this time, his companion had a new bay horse for riding, which, July 1st, cost 4*l.*^b Shortly after, he went from Thatcham to Stamford, to assist in the Provincial Chapter of his Order held there at the Assumption, and his expenses, during twenty-eight days' absence from court, came to 4*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*^b At Christmas, he was sent from Marlborough to Langley, on some matter or other, and returned Jan. 2nd, to the court at Westminster, his own and his companion's expenses for eight days being 14*s.*^c In July, 1321, the alms which he had distributed to the poor, at the King's command, in the past twelvemonth, came to 79*s.* 11*d.*^d He kept his religious rule at court strictly, especially as to silence; on Oct. 8th, 1321, the King solicited the Pope to allow him to converse at table, and to give license to his brethren also to talk in his presence;^e thus conceding to him in the matter a royal and an episcopal privilege. From Jan. 25th to the 28th, 1323-4, he went from the court on some secret service for the King, and his expenses were 51*s.* 8*d.*^f In 1324, he was sent, June 17th, to Langley, with the royal alms for Sir Piers Gaveston's anniversary; and afterwards he rode from Tunbridge to Hertford (June 27th to July 6th), to the Countess of Pembroke, on some private matter for the King.^g In 1325, he went from Chippenham to London, to treat with the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor on the King's behalf; and thence to Chalcombe, for the burial of John de Segrave, banneret, whose funeral expenses of 66*s.* 8*d.* came, Nov. 23rd, from the exchequer.^h In Sept., 1326, he went to Oxford for the King.ⁱ After the deposition of Edward II., he probably retired from the court, to end his days in his cloister.

^x Contrarot. Gard. lib. de part. expens. forinsec., 17 Edw. II.

^y Rot. Gard. de part. expens. forinsec., 19 Edw. II.

^z Gard. Reg., expens. fact. circa sepult. J. Knokyn, etc., 13 Edw. II.; also Exit. Scac., Pasch., 13 Edw. II., m. 5; and Lib. Gard. 13 Edw. II., Additional MSS., cod. 17,362.

^a Lib. Gard. 13 Edw. II.; Additional MSS., cod. 17,362.

^b ^d Lib. Gard. 14 Edw. II., Additional MSS., cod. 9,951.

^c Rot. Rom. et Franc., 15-13 Edw. II., m. 13 d.

^e Rot. Gard. lib. de Part. expens. forinsec. 17 Edw. II.

^f Rot. Gard. de Part. expens. forins., 19 Edw. II.

^g Rot. Gard. de Part. expens. forins., 20 Edw. II. His expenses were, 42*s.* 7*d.*

(To be continued.)

FURTHER NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF SWYNNERTON, OF
SWYNNERTON, AND OTHER PLACES IN THE COUNTY
OF STAFFORD.

BY THE REV. CHARLES SWYNNERTON,
CHAPLAIN IN BENGal.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, there are only two or three other monuments of old date than those I previously named,* to the memory of members of the Swynnerton family. One of these is a brass in Iselham Church, recording the death of Lady Elena Swynnerton. She was a daughter of Sir John Mallorie, of Wilton (*Or*, a lion rampant *gules*), and wife, 1st, of Sir John Swynnerton, of Hilton, co. Stafford; and, 2ndly, of Sir John Bernard, of Iselham, co. Cambridge. She died in 1440; her son, John Swynnerton, by her first husband, having died before her without issue in Oct., 1438, when the Swynnerton manors of Hilton and Essington, together with the Seneschalship of Cannock Chase, passed to her brother-in-law, Thomas Swynnerton, whose daughter and co-heiress Ann, by her marriage with Humphrey Swynnerton, of Swynnerton, in 1452, united under one head all the Swynnerton lands at Swynnerton and at Hilton.†

In the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, there is a volume of Dugdale's Church Notes, taken in May, 1637, in MS. In T. 1, fol. 153^b, appears the following record, which is interesting, since the tomb described has been almost entirely destroyed—"Shareshill Church, Co. Stafford. Upon the north side of the Chancel, adjoining to the wall, is a very fair elevated monument, with the statues of a man in armour, with his wife, well cut in Alabaster, and upon the verge thereof this inscription, 'Here lyeth the bodies of Humfry Swynnerton, of Swynnerton, Esquire, and Cassandra, his wife, wch Humfry caused this Church first to be sanctified, and was Lord of Swynnerton, and Patron of the Church and Lord of Hilton, wch Humfry died at Hilton the xxvth day of August, in the year of our Lord 1562. On whose soule Jhu have mercy + Amen +' Upon the monument were these six coats of arms." (Then follow careful trickings of the six coats of arms, which were)—

1. *Azure*, three stirrups with their leathers, *or*, for GIFFARD.
2. Quarterly of four; 1 and 4, *Argent*, a cross formé fleurettée, *sable*, for SWYNNERTON, of Swynnerton. 2 and 3, *Argent*, a cross formé fleurettée, *sable*, within a bordure engrailed, *gules*, for SWYNNERTON, of Hilton.
3. Quarterly of five. 1. *Or*, an eagle displayed, *azure*. 2. *Ermine*, a bordure, *gules*, charged with ten horse-shoes, *or*. 3. *Argent*, a chevron chequy, *or* and *gules*. 4. *Gules*, fretty, *argent*, over all a fesse, *or*. 5. *Or*, fretty, *gules*, on a canton, *argent*, a fleur-de-lis, *gules*, for MONTGOMERY; impaling the Swynnerton arms quarterly as in No. 2.

* See "RELIQUARY," Vol. XVIII., p. 169.

† Vide Deed of 9 Hen. IV. at Hilton. Also Harl. MSS. 1415, fo. 102, &c.

4. The Swynnerton arms quarterly as before, impaling the Giffard arms, for SWYNNERTON and GIFFARD.
5. Quarterly of four. 1 and 4. *Argent*, a bend, *sable*, over all a chief *vair*, *or* and *gules*. 2 and 3. *Gules*, three lions rampant, *or*, for FITZHERBERT, of Norbury; impaling Swynnerton quarterly, as before.
6. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Gules*, 2 and 3, *ermine*, a chief dancette, *gules*; over all on a fesse, *azure*, four bezants, for GATACRE; impaling Swynnerton quarterly as before.

These various shields told the history of the monument. It was erected to the memory of the last of the Swynnerton Lords of Swynnerton. His wife was Cassandra, daughter of Sir John Giffard, of Chillington, co. Stafford, a family of the greatest antiquity, which still remains one of the finest in England. She died at Swynnerton and was there buried—"1570, Cassander Swynton wiffe to Humfrey Swynton was buryed the viith daye of Januarie Anno supradicto."* (Shields 1, 2, and 4). They had two daughters, co-heiresses, Margaret and Elizabeth. Margaret, of Hilton, married Sir Henry Vernon, of Sudbury, in 1547 (shield 3). Elizabeth, of Swynnerton, married 1st, William Fitzherbert, fourth son of the famous Judge of Common Pleas, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, of Norbury (shield 5); and 2ndly, Francis Gatacre (shield 6) † Sir Henry Vernon's mother, from whom he derived his estate, was Ellen Montgomery, heiress of Sudbury, and this is probably the reason that the Montgomery, not the Vernon shield, impaled with that of Swynnerton, appeared on the monument.

The following extract from the will of Humphry Swynnerton, drawn up at a time when England was in the throes of the Reformation, may be read with interest. In his allusion to his own chapel at Swynnerton there is considerable pathos. He directs that if he died at Swynnerton he should "be buried in the Chapel of our Ladye and before the place where the image of our Ladye stood, *which chapel is there well known to be my own*;" and if he died at Hilton, "To be buried at Shreshill, in the chancel, on the north side, before the place where the image of S. Luke stood." The will is dated 6th July, 1561, by which time both churches had evidently been stripped of their images. Humphrey's monument in Shreshill Church was well-nigh demolished in 1743, when the old church was pulled down and the present building of brick erected. The two recumbent figures, however, were preserved, and now lie, one in the north-east, and the other in the south-east window.

Some years ago, before the "restoration" of the church, there was a monument at Yexall, to the memory of Thomas Swynnerton, of Butters-ton, and High Hall Hill, co. Stafford. This has since disappeared, but Shaw notes that it bore a shield, a cross flory, over all a bendlet, and for crest a boar passant, being the arms of the Swynnertons, of Butters-ton, at that period (1650—1713); which is important testimony, as the arms of this branch of the family are not now to be found in the College of Arms.

* The Parish Register.

† Her. MS. Queen's College, Oxford, &c.

Of the Swynnertons, of Eccleshall, a once important and wealthy branch, no ancient memorial remains, unless their arms in stained glass in the parish church of Eccleshall be still in existence.* Of this family, from which the present writer claims lineal descent, Erdeswick writes thus in 1600:—"In Eccleshall is the seat of the Swinnertons, of the one house of which hath been a very good living: but Edmund Swinnerton, lately deceased (a man well-known by the name of Wild Swinnerton), hath almost sold all, and reserved little more than Isewall, his house in Eccleshall, and some few tenements in the said town." They were descended from Humphrey de Swynnerton, younger brother of Sir Robert de Swynnerton, Lord of Swynnerton, temp. Edw. III.† In 23 Edw. III., 1349, this Humphrey is mentioned as seized of the manors of "Desere," and "Badenball;" and of Hulcote, which had been settled on him by his elder brother.‡

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF
ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, M.H.S.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII., page 152).

1753. Mrs. Mary Austin, bur. June 5. (178.)
" Elizabeth, wife of Leonard Stevenson, of St. Marie's, bur. July 8.
" Mr. John Allen, Alderman, bur. Nov. 9. (179.)
1755. James Eaton, clerk, bur. May 11.
" Josiah Caldecot, baker, from St. George's, bur. July 30.

* Staffordshire Arms, Salt Library, Stafford.

† Erdeswick's Survey, p. 110.

‡ *Ibid.* The deed of gift bore the following signatures—Thomas de Halghton, James de Pype, John de Hasting, Kt., John de Whitmore, Robert de Dutton, Richard de Bromley, and William de Offley.

(178.) In Wakerley (Northants) parish registers I found the following entries, but I am unable to say whether they were of the same family or not. *Baptisms*, 1667. Catharine Austine, the daughter of Daniell Austine, gent., borne the 13 of June, and bap. the 11 of July; 1668, Daniell Austine, the sonne of Daniell Austine, gent., borne the 4 of Sept., and bap. 1 of Oct. *Edithweston* (Rutland). *Baptisms*, 1678, Bryan, son of George Austin, gent., Mar. 25; 1680-1, Katharine, daughter of George Austin, gent., and Katharine, Feb. 27; 1683, Anna, dau of Geo. Austin, April 27; 1683, George, y^e son of Mr. George Austin and Katharine Austin, May 27; 1687-8, Dorothy, the dau. of Mr. George and Katharine Austin, 11 Jan.; 1689, Richard, y^e son of the same, Nov. 14. *Burials*, 1620-1, George Austyn, Feb. 19; 1649, Elizabeth Austin, widdow, April 1; 1652, Elizabeth, wife of Bryan Austen, July 11; 1679, Bryan Austin, y^e elder, gent. (in wollen), April 11; 1707-8, Mrs. Katharine Austin, wife of George Austin, gent., Feb. 3; 1710, George Austin, Sen., Nov. 30. *Marriages*, 1599, George Austin and Elizabeth Needham, at Cadesbie, 7 Oct.; 1628, Barth. Edmonds and Alice Austen, 7 of June, per licentia. *Tallington* (Lincoln), 1741, July 16, y^e Rev. Mr. Austin, Rect^r of West Deeping, and Curate of Tallington, was buried at West Deeping in y^e chancel, July 16, 1741. *King's Cliffe* (Northants), 1621-2, Bridgett, daughter of Richard Austin, bur. xxij Feb., 1624; Thomas Austin, bur. x Sept.

(179.) John Allen was Mayor of Stamford in 1571-2; John, his son, 1762-3; and 1790-1; and Samuel, 1786-7, who died during his term of office. A John Allyn, mercer, was elected a member of the first twelve in the place of John Bacchus, dec., 23 Sept., 10 Eliz., and another John Allenn was Alderman in 1541-2; and 1552-3, Bartholomew Allen was elected "Clericus pacis" in 1558, dismissed at a common hall, Aug. 24, 1590, "for divers and sondry causes, whereof some were openly read in this cot., still and for his divers and manifold abuses was dismissed of his said office (late towne clerke) and shall be disfranchised of his freedom in the towne." On the resignation of his successor, William Salter, in 1613, he was restored to office, a post he resigned 24 April, 12 Jac. I. John, the Mercer, alluded to above, is thus referred to in the hall books:—"1579, Oct., Richard Bartone, Alderman, on the xxvij day of

1756. Benjamin Turner, surgeon, bur. Feb. 9. (180.)
 1757. Mr. Thomas Linthwaite, Alderman, from St. John's, bur. Aug. 30.
 1758. John Flower, gent, bur. Apl. 18.
 1759. Mary Le Pla, widow, bur. Feb. 2.
 " Richard Nevison, Alderman, Clothier, bur. Aug. 17. (181.)
 1760. Samuel Thorogood, soldier, bur. June 8.
 " Thomas Wallis, Alderman, Victualler, bur. Aug. 26.
 1761. Margaret, dau. of Thomas and Mary Hurst, clerk, bapt. Apl. 6; Thomas Toller, son of the above, bapt. July 18, 1762; William, another son, bapt. Dec. 19, 1763; John Wright, their son, bapt. Dec. 18, 1764; and Robert, bapt. Aug. 1, 1766. (182.)
 1762. Samuel Coddington, gunsmith, bur. Apl. 18. (183.)
 1764. Mary, dau. of George and Mary Oliver, gent., bapt. Nov. 5. (184.)
 1766. James, son of Will and Martha Dunn, Player, bapt. July 1.
 " Mr. William Ross, Warden of Browne's Hospital, bur. Aug. 12.

September last, being the days for holding of the sessions of statute for labourers then kept in the common hall of this town of Stamford for the liberties of the same by Mr. Baccus, then Alderman of the same, John Allen, unmindful of his due and obedience both of the place and presence of Mr. Alderman, very contemptuously abused the said court and Alderman's authority without any just or reasonable cause to lead him so to do." At the sessions of the peace held on 7 Oct. following, before F. Harrington, esq., he was bound over to keep the peace, and with the advice of the Recorder, was dismissed the Corporation. Probably the dereliction of duty alluded to above, arose from an order of the Hall, made 22nd April, 1560, during the Aldermanship of William Bagot, viz.: "At this daie were the coen dayes for amendinge his wayes appointed to begynne the xxixth of Aprill and so to contynewe every tuesday followinge without further commande^t."

(180.) Barnaby Turner, hatter, was elected a cap. bur. 3 July, 1732, Alderman in the place of William Newzam, resigned, 31 Aug., 1749, Mayor 1749-50, and 1764-5. In the *Mercury* of March 4, 1724-5, is Barnaby's quaint trade advertisement:—"Barnaby Turner, at the sign of the Hand and Hat, between Mr. Johnson's, clothier, and Mr. Groom's, barber, in the High-street, in Stamford, Lincolnshire, sells all sorts of Hats, as felt Hats, Carolinas, Cloth Hats, Castors, Beaverets, and Beavers, with all sorts of Cane Hats, Straw and Leghorn Hats, also Caps of all sorts, Silk Caps, Velvet Hunting, and Jockey Caps, Shag, Wove, Knit, and Wollen Caps, wholesale and retail. Note. The said Barnaby Turner also sells coffee, tea, chocolate, coco, and snuff, very good and at the lowest prices." In the *Mercury* of April 25, 1723, I found the following item of news allusive to William Turner, but whether a member or not of the same family I am unable to say:—"We hear from Colchester that the election of Schoolmaster for the Free School there, came on the 18th inst. The candidates were Mr. William Turner, M.A., master of the Free-school, at Stamford, Lincolnshire, and the Reverend Mr. Smythies. The choice fell on Mr. Turner by a majority of 85 votes, he being a man very eminent in his profession, and one well effected to his Majesty."

(181.) Richard Nevison, late apprentice to John Spencer, mercer, was admitted to his freedom 12 July, 1724; Constable of this parish 1724-5; elected a cap. bur. 20 Sept., 1731; Alderman, 17 Jan., 1746-7; and Mayor, 1747-8. The business of Mercer probably not proving remunerative, the Alderman may later in life have followed the Clothiers business, or perhaps combined the two. Henry Nevison, son of the Alderman, was elected a cap. bur. 31st Aug., 1758, and died in 1761.

(182.) John Wright, the third son, received his second Christian name from his grandmother, Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of James Wright, of Woodstone, co. Hunts, esq., a family long resident at that place, and whose arms are *azure*, 2 bars *argent*, in chief 3 leopards' faces *or*. I am inclined to think that the town (Stamford) residence of the family was the house in St. Leonard's-street, now the Olive Branch public-house, which has the appearance of once being the residence of a family of position. On the chimney are the dates 1666, 1745, and on the wall of the principal staircase is affixed a shield of arms, charged precisely the same as those described above, and apparently of the age of the Commonwealth or Charles II.

(183.) Samuel Coddington, Woolstapler, was Mayor of Stamford in the years 1784-5, and 1808-9. He died 20 Aug., 1830, aged 91, and was at the time father of the corporation.

(184.) George Oliver, mercer, paid £6 13s. 4d. and was admitted to freedom 26 May, 1730, one of the constables for the parish of All Saints 1732-3, elected a cap. bur. 28 Aug., 1740, an alderman 30 Aug., 1759, and Mayor for the ensuing year. On his decease in 1772, Wm. Waters, gent., was elected to fill his place on 27 Aug. George Oliver, gent., his son, as free born, was freely admitted to his freedom 27 Aug., 1761. A John Oliver was Rural Dean of Stamford, a friend of Clarendon, Land, and

1768. Mr. Andrew Rogers, Alderman, bur. Nov. 20.
 1769. Carlotta Dorothea, dau. of Carl Adolph and Martha Goergelenna, doctor, bapt. July 9.
 " Mr. George Williamson, Alderman, bur. Feb. 1. (185.)
 " Mr. John Wyche, Town Clerk, bur. Dec. 5.
 1770. Mrs. Elizabeth Hurst, widow, bur. Aug. 4.
 William Grey, Master of the Workhouse, bur. Oct. 29.
 1771. Mr. Geo. Williamson, gent., bur. Jan. 13.
 " Mrs. Dorothy Austin, maiden, bur. May 2.
 " Mr. Thomas Taylor, Alderman, bur. Sept. 29.
 " Mrs. Bridgett Williamson, widow, bur. Nov. 29.
 1772. Mr. Alex. Adams, Lining Draper, bur. Feb. 13.
 1774. Geo. Micklefield, son of Robert and Judith Le Fever, bapt. Nov. 7.
 " Mr. George Linthwaite, bur. Feb. 13.
 1776. Mrs. Jane Spencer, bur. Feb. 16. (186.)
 1777. Mrs. Crossley, bur. Feb. 27.
 1779. Mr. Joseph Treen, bur. Mar. 7.
 " Mr. Barnaby Turner, Alderman, bur. Apl. 2.
 " Mr. Matthew Judd, Alderman, bur. Apl. 4. (187.)
 1780. The Rev. Mr. Williamson, bur. Oct. 11.
 1781. Henry Ward, Sen., bur. Feb. 14. (188.)
 " Mary, dau. of Will and Mary Faulkner, Victualler, bur. Dec. 23.
 1782. Mary, the wife of John Exton, bur. Mar. 2.

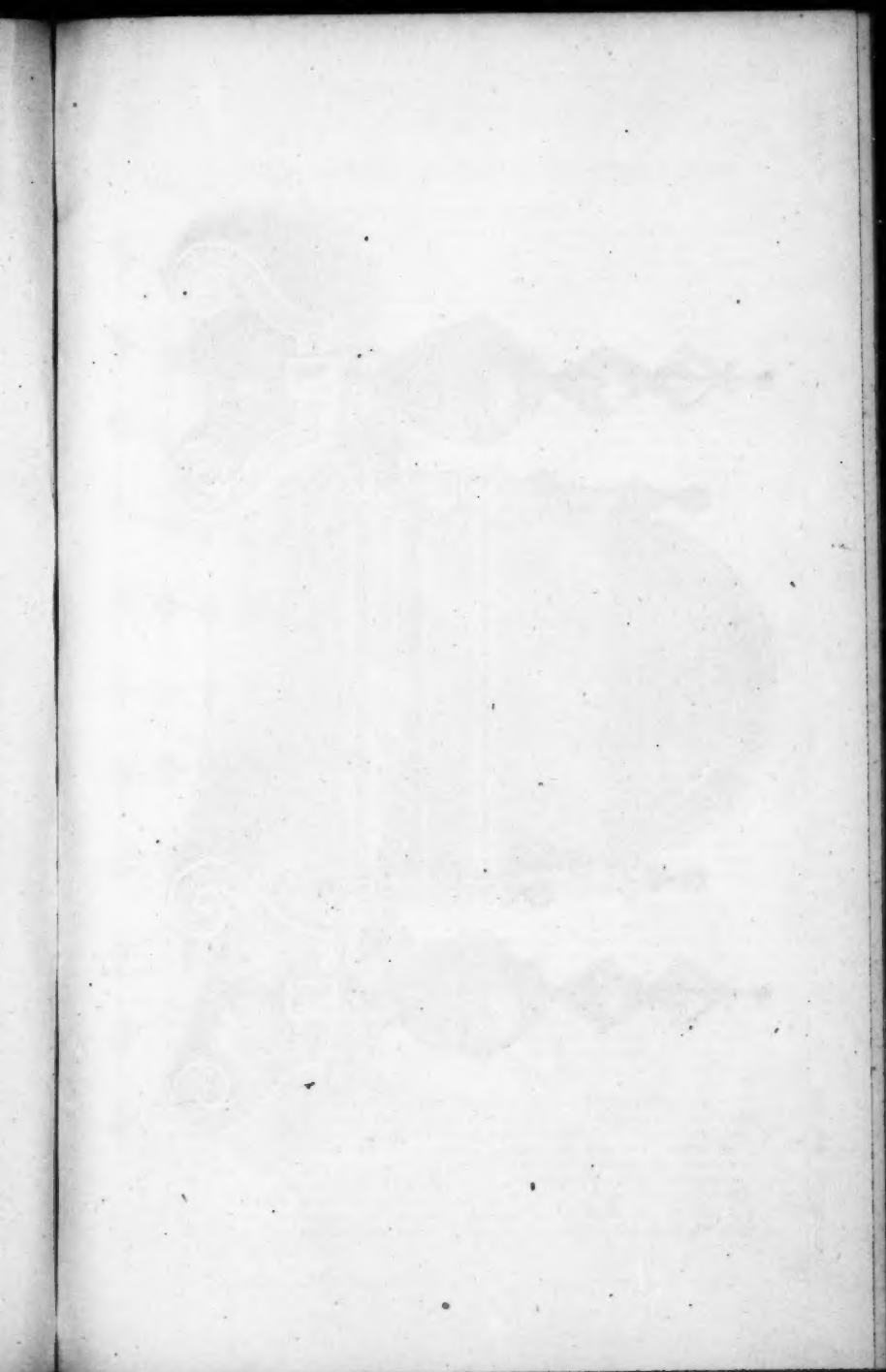
Hammond. He was a native of Kent, and entered Magdalen College as a demi, having migrated from Merton. Here in 1622, Mr. Edw. Hyde became his pupil. He attracted the notice of Laud, who appointed him his domestic chaplain, and in 1640 recommended him to the king's chaplain. On Sept. 21, 1638, he was installed Prebendary of Winchester, and in 1644 elected President of his College. From 1647 to 1660 he lived in great obscurity, and great hardships; but at the Restoration he was re-instated at Magdalen, and promoted to the Deanery of Worcester. In that year there is this entry in Bishop Saunderson's register: "John Oliver, clericus admissus est ad *decanatum ruralem de Stamford* die Feb. V^o 1660, ex donatione rev. partis Roberti Lincoln episcopi." Not very long after his admission as Rural Dean of Stamford, on Oct. 27, 1661, he died at Alford, and within three days was buried in the college ante chapel, where a tablet with an inscription by the late venerable president, Dr. Routh, was erected many years since. Bishop Kennet gives a very beautiful and affecting character of this excellent man.

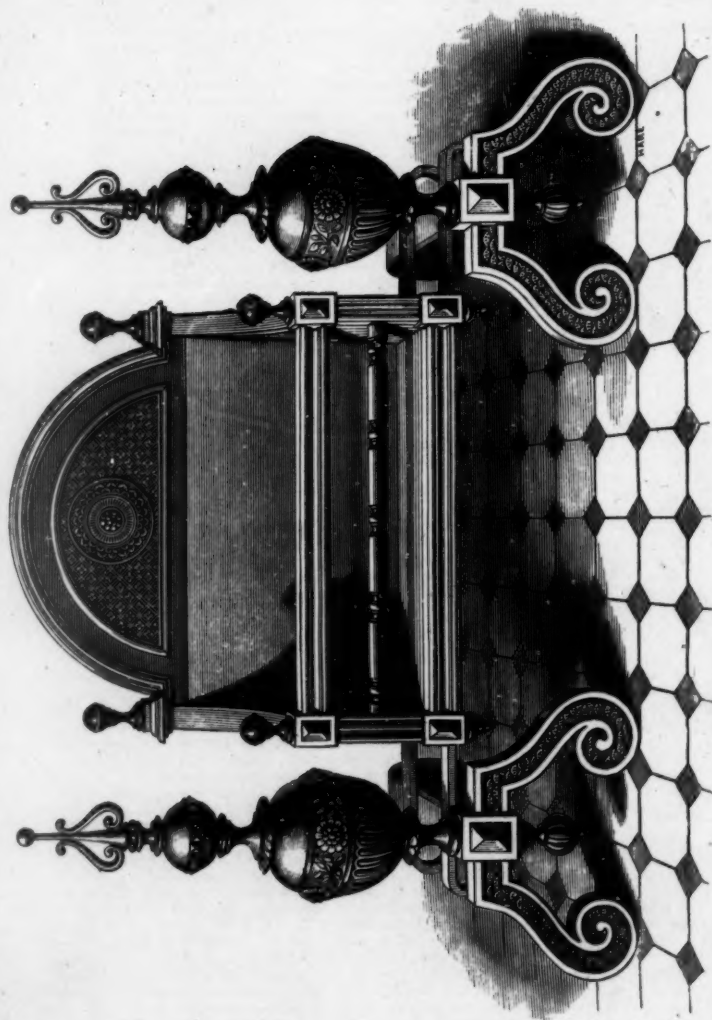
(185.) Mr. Geo. Williamson, grocer, was elected a cap. bur. 4 Mar. 1718-9, an alderman in the room of Peter Simonds. dec. 29 Aug., 1734, overseer of the poor for this parish 1713, and Mayor in 1734-5. He was a benefactor to the town; converting a messuage in St. Peter's-hill (now street) into an almshouse for six poor widows in 1763, a charity augmented by Mr. John Warrington in 1806, and in 1822 by Mr. Henry Fryer. He also erected the old conduit at St. Michael's, and was a contributor of 50 guineas towards the re-erection of the steeple of the old church in 1761. George Williamson, Jun., his son, also gave 10 guineas towards the same object.

(186.) Leonard Spencer was bound apprentice to Charles Dale, mercer, 28 Mar. 16 Jac. I. Mr. John Spencer was overseer of the poor for this parish in 1709; churchwarden 1718-4; afterwards elected a capital Burgess; chamberlain, 1723-4. He was dec. in 1735, as on May 20th, in that year, Edw. King, pharmacopist, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by his death.

(187.) Matthew Judd, apothecary, paid £20, and took up his freedom 14 July, 1727; elected a cap. bur. 25 Aug. 1737; Alderman 3 March, 1757; served the office of Mayor in 1756-7, and 1775-6. On the south side of St. Michael's churchyard is a monument to him, from which we learn that he was 75 years old at the time of his dec. Near to his monument is a stone to the memory of his brother, William, late a captain in the Royal Navy, who died 21st April, 1785, in his 45th year, after an arduous service of 34 years. William, then a Lieut. R.N., was married at Tinwell, Rutland, to Jane Digby, spinster, of that place, June 18, 1764.

(188.) Henry Ward, ironmonger, was descended from a family seated at Carlton Curliou, Leicestershire, since the reign of Elizabeth, who bore for arms *azure*, a cross fleury between 4 annulets or. Henry was the first of the family who settled in Stamford. He was elected a cap. bur. 6 March, 1743-4; Chamberlain, 1756-7; Alderman, 30 Aug., 1759, and served the office of Mayor in 1759-60, and 1776-7. He was bapt. at Hallaton, 9 Dec., 1709. Sarah, niece of Henry, mar. John Mansfield (arms *ermine*, on a fesse wavy *azure*, a leopard's face *argent*, between 2 bezants), esq., of Leicester. Mary, dau. and co-h. of his brother Henry, mar. Thos. Harper, gent., Mayor of Stamford in 1801-2.





MESSES. BARNARD, BISHOP, AND BARNARD'S FIRE BASKET AND ANDIRONS, PRINCE OF WALES'S PAVILION, PARIS EXHIBITION.

Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

ART MANUFACTURES IN JET.

WE have great pleasure in calling attention to the Art-productions in Jet of Mr. John Jackson, of Scarborough, to whose good taste in design and skill in workmanship our fair friends are indebted for some of their most attractive ornaments. Before doing so, it will be well to say a few words on the substance itself, and on the processes it has to undergo before it is made ready for wear as ear-drops, necklets, brooches, or what not. That the use of Jet for ornamental purposes was known to the earliest races of our island is abundantly testified by the fact that necklaces, pendants, studs, armlets, and other personal ornaments, are frequently discovered in the course of excavations in the grave mounds of the Celtic period, and many of them are of remarkable design, and of elaborate character. Examples of these early ornaments of Jet have been from time to time engraved in these pages, and will also be found in Jewitt's "Grave Mounds and their Contents;" and "Half Hours among some English Antiquities;" Evans's "Ancient Stone Implements;" Greenwell's "British Barrows;" and other works. It is pleasant to know that the manufacture of Jet ornaments, which was followed by the Ancient Britons some two thousand years ago, has, like pottery also made by them, been continued to our own day, and that the strides that have been made in design and manipulation, are only the result of that development of ideas, and of manipulative skill, which is the result of a gradual advance of civilisation. The barrows of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, and to a less extent other counties, have yielded many fine examples of Jet necklaces, studs, and pendants; and there is reason to believe that at least some of these were made by the tribes of Yorkshire, and of Jet from the very same localities as it is gathered from at the present day.

Jet, it is hardly necessary to say, is a resinous variety of lignite—a fossil wood; as Professor Phillips observes, it is simply coniferous wood, and in their sections it clearly shows the characteristic structure. Not unfrequently in its natural state, impressions of Ammonites and other fossils are found on its surface. It is one of the most valuable products of the Yorkshire coast, and is a dry, buoyant, and inflammable substance; in its rough state, of a dingy brown colour, but (being capable of taking a high degree of polish) of the most intense black—"jet black" as the common expression has it—when worked. It is found in the cliffs in the neighbourhood of Scarborough and Whitby, but by far the greatest quantity is obtained from various parts of the country near to Swainby, Thimbleby, Osmotherley, Scundale, Bilsdale, Snathdale, Rosedale, and other villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood of Northallerton. There is also an inferior quality of Jet imported from Spain: Although resembling in some respects, and stated by some writers to be a species of coal, Jet is considerably harder than Cannel coal, the kind it most closely resembles, and is much more compact in structure. There is another noticeable fact in connection with Jet, that whilst it is not unfrequently found in mining for ironstone, near the villages above-mentioned, it is not found in proximity to coal mines; and whilst coal is discovered in nearly all parts of the world, Jet is almost exclusively confined to three or four localities. Jet is found at various depths from the surface, the land above being mostly hilly and barren, or covered only with furze, ling, heather, &c.

The process of procuring the Jet is interesting. Unlike mining for coal, the shaft instead of being vertical is taken horizontally, the operations commencing on the side of a hill; and when a seam is discovered, it is usually worked by the men day and night by relays until the seam is exhausted. It is, however, at the present time, found only in very limited quantities, compared to what it was some years since; the rough material is consequently much dearer than formerly. The surface of Jet in its rough state is generally of a slate colour, or a yellowish brown, and is known in the trade as "blue skinned," "yellow skinned," &c. It is divided into two classes, called "hard" and "soft." Of the "soft" is made only the commonest kind of goods, the "hard" being used for all the best work. When ground on the grindstones, Jet emits a peculiar bituminous smell, more or less varied according to the different localities from which it has been taken.

The first process in the manufacture of Jet ornaments is called "blocking out," which is simply removing, by the use of sharp chisels, the top surface or crust of the pieces of Jet, and forming them into the shape they are most suitable for. The pieces are then ground on small, but rapidly revolving grindstones, into more shapely and smoother forms; being thus prepared, they are ready to have patterns sketched upon them. If they are intended for cut-out brooches, a variety of tools are brought into requisition, consisting of drills, knives, small hand-saws, circular saws, files, &c. When the patterns have been worked out, the pieces are made smooth with fine emery, and afterwards with rotten stone; they are then taken to the buff and shag wheels and finished with rouge.

There are a variety of other processes in the manufacture of the different varieties of Jet ornaments, such for instance as turning, faceting, cutting and shading, fluting, engraving, dull cut work, fruit, flowers, cameos, monograms, &c. Jet is made into brooches, bracelets, eardrops, chains, necklets, pins, pendants, crosses, lockets, paper-knives, buckles and clasps, rings, scarf slides, buttons, beads, shirt and collar studs, sleeve-links, solitaires, dog whistles, cigar holders, &c.

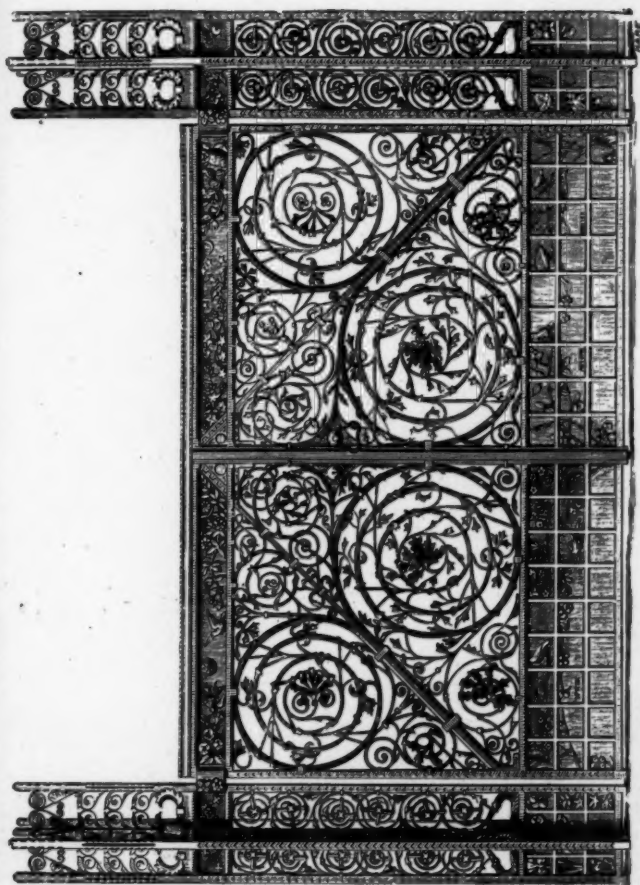
In brooches—by the workers in Jet, among whom Mr. Jackson ranks as one of the most successful of manufacturers—a large variety of patterns is produced. These are not only in Jet alone, more or less elaborately worked, but with engraved, or cameo, or mosaic, or carved ivory centres, of exquisite workmanship. Ear-rings are, of course, among the most usual of articles in this material, and their design is legion. Bracelets, long chains, necklets, solitaires, pendants, links, crosses, and numberless other trifles are also extensively produced, and each has bestowed upon it the same skill in manipulation; and the same good taste in design. Whether in actual openwork—in some instances, but to a minor degree, reminding one in all but colour of Chinese ivory carvings—in ordinary carving, in geometrical and other patterns, or in a combination of carving, openwork, and engraving, the productions of Mr. Jackson are, so far as we have seen, all that can be desired. We especially direct attention to some of Mr. Jackson's monogram brooches and bracelets, in which not only are the designs exquisitely carried out, but the arrangement of dead open work engraving on the polished ground of some, and the entire brightness of others, produce a remarkably pleasing and artistic effect. Other very successful brooches are the famous Ammonites, polished, and set in Jet with gold mountings. Crosses, too, are a great speciality of Mr. Jackson's productions; and these are designed and manufactured in the purest taste, and form the most elegant of all pendants. We have seen nothing in Jet to equal those submitted to us by this manufacturer, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing his productions to be of the highest standard of excellence.

Let us add, in conclusion, that articles manufactured in Jet are not necessarily alone suitable for times of mourning. When judiciously used in connection or combination with high class Roman cameos, Florentine mosaics, Bohemian enamelled paintings, Swiss ivory carvings and medallions, Oriental pearls, crystal or French paste, Russian malachites, coral, ammonites, designs in gold, box and glasses for miniatures, hair devices, &c., the effect is pleasing in an eminent degree, and the ornaments are becoming at every season, and with every style of dress.

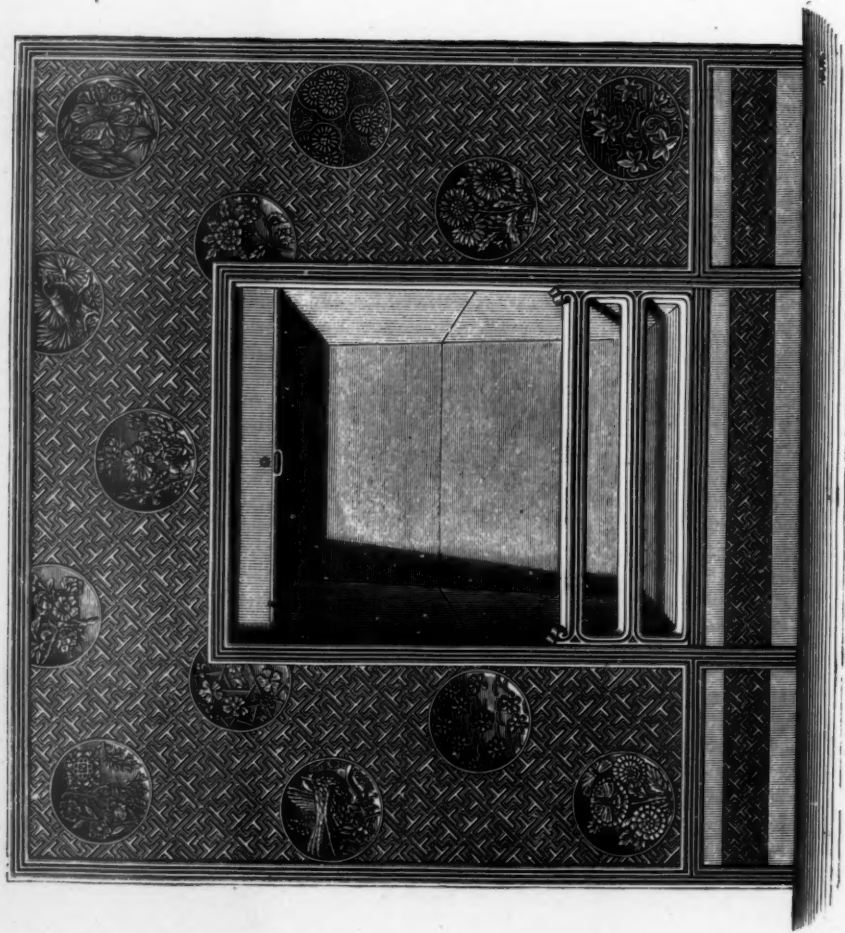
BARNARD, BISHOP, AND BARNARDS' ART METAL WORK.

Messrs. BARNARD, BISHOP, AND BARNARDS, of Norwich, to whose admirably constructed and artistically decorated "Slow Combustion Stoves" we directed special attention in Vol. XVII. (p. 243), have, we perceive, supplied the wrought iron gates, and the fire-places for the Royal Pavilion of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in the Paris Exhibition, now open. Jacobean in character and design, with every detail well considered and admirably worked out, and fire-dogs of massive and characteristic design, this fire-place is one of the most striking examples yet produced of modern Art metal-work. It deserves all praise, and has, we believe, attracted universal attention and admiration. Of this achievement of Messrs. Barnard & Co., we are enabled to give a careful engraving on Plate III. On another Plate, IV., we give an engraving of a *chef d'œuvre* of Art in wrought iron, the production of this firm, which for striking originality of design, and careful execution in all the minutiae of the intricacies of its pattern, has never been surpassed. This pair of gates, which were exhibited by Messrs. Barnards at Vienna, were designed by Mr. Jeckyll, and made by them at their world-renowned works at Norwich. The material throughout in every part is wrought iron of the finest quality, and the whole is therefore strictly a specimen of hand-craft. The whole of the main part of the pair of gates, the open scroll work, is formed of the best Lowmoor and Charcoal Iron, each leaf, tendril, sprig, and branch, being cut, relieved, twisted, bent, and worked into form by hand. Thus the wondrous beauty, richness, and delicacy of the whole has been produced by hammers, shears, nippers, and punches used by the hands alone, and without in any instance the intervention of dies, stamps, moulds, or matrices; and the whole is welded together and secured by bands of the same hand-wrought metal. The panels which cover the surface of the lower parts of the gates is actual *repoussé* work, formed on sheets or plates of the finest charcoal iron. On each of these plates the pattern, as in gold and silversmiths' work, is drawn in outline, and the plate then being placed on a soft metal table, the design is worked out, beating up with hammers and punches from the back, and is then similarly finished, and enriched in the same manner, on its face. Those who are acquainted with the process of *repoussé* work, will at once understand the extreme value and beauty of the series of panels presented on these gates. They are, of course, in high relief, and beautifully, even delicately, finished with chasing in the front or face, and indented on the other side.

These panels at the bottom of the gates indicate, emblematically, the four seasons,



MESSESS. BARNARD, BISHOP, AND BARNARD'S WROUGHT IRON GATES, VIENNA.



MESSRS. BARNARD, BISHOP, AND BARNARD'S ART-CASTINGS IN METAL.

which are relatively represented by the naked branch and the one full of buds, blossoms, and fruits, with birds interspersed; while those at the top bear conventional representations of birds, butterflies, insects, and blossoms. Those of the piers are also, in like manner, decorated with flowers and other varieties of ornamentation. The panels in the piers, also *repoussé*, are worked in admirable designs, in which the poppy, iris, wild rose, monk's-hood, and other flowers, as well as ears of wheat, oats, and barley, and the graceful foliage of various heaths and other plants, form the most prominent features. The scroll work of the piers is of considerable elegance, and of the same general character, though of course necessarily not so fully developed as that of the gates themselves. The design of the diagonal main stems, and the bold and graceful throwing of the foliated scroll work of the gates themselves, is striking and original in conception, and stamps this piece of work as one of the greatest of achievements in wrought metal yet completed. These gates were purchased by the Austrian Government, and now form a striking and pleasing feature at the principal Museum at Vienna. Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, and Barnards (whose alliterative rebus of four bees, in allusion to the initials of the four members of the firm, is cleverly introduced in one of the panels of the gate), take first rank as Art metal-workers, and the examples we have engraved will serve to call attention to their productions, and to gain for them extended fame.

In addition to our other engravings we give a new design, just produced by the firm, of one of their truly named "economic" fire grates; it is elaborately diapered over its entire surface with the famous cross tau, about which we have written in these pages, and on that groundwork are a series of circular floral medallions of admirable design, and of marvellous sharpness and precision in casting. Indeed this sharpness, clearness of detail, and beauty of finish, are among the main characteristics of all Messrs. Barnard and Co.'s productions.

SQUINTANI'S MODEL PRINTING PRESS, which we have not only seen at work but have ourselves tried, is one of the most portable and clever of machines, and is capable of doing its work well and quickly. We have seen none to equal it for amateur work—or indeed for use for small matters in the professional office—and it can be worked with ease by the young. Among the many advantages of this machine are these:—it is self-inking by means of twin rollers which pass over a revolving inking disc; is easy of adjustment for even pressure all over the forme; can with ease be arranged for perfect "register;" the chase is instantly and firmly fixed on the almost perpendicular bed, and held there by a simple contrivance; the whole process of taking ink, inking the type, opening and closing the tympan (or rather the grippers that answer that purpose), and the taking of the impression itself, is accomplished by the raising and lowering of the handle; and, as we have proved, some 400 impressions can be taken in an hour by a youth, without inconvenience. It is an excellent invention, as it ought to be at the price, and the amateur who possesses, or intends to possess founts of type (for none are included in the prices of the presses), cannot do better than purchase a "Model Press" from Messrs. Squintani & Co.

MESSRS. AVERY'S NEEDLE CASES.—Messrs. Avery & Son, of Redditch, to some of whose beautiful Art-productions we have already in these columns, on more than one occasion referred, have recently produced some entirely new and perfectly original designs in Metal-work Needle Cases, which merit more than a passing notice. One of these is the "Cleopatra's Needle;" and both from name "Needle," and from form, nothing could well be more appropriate for the purpose than this obelisk. By a clever little arrangement of hinges, on raising the top, the four sides fall down in form of a cross and discover the packets of needles inside. It is a pleasing and clever, as well as elegant article. Another pretty trifle is the "Stile Needle"—a rustic stile with mile-stone at the side, which opens and contains a goodly supply of needles. Another is an exquisitely formed covered hand-cart, which runs as evenly on its wheels as if made by the Queen's coach builders, and is as natty ornamented as if designed by their chief painter; it holds a liberal supply of needles and pins, and forms a charming little receptacle for any knick-knacks. Another is a pretty little Camp Kettle, of excellent proportion, and delicately fluted over its principal surface; and the next is a miniature Coal Scuttle, charmingly arranged so that the lids lift up automatically and disclose the inward treasures with which it is stored. The whole of these are splendidly and thickly gilt, and richly decorated. They are among the most elegant of trifles, and form the prettiest and most acceptable of gifts.

SMITH'S STRATFORD LABELS.—The "Imperishable Stratford Labels," made by Mr. Smith, of Stratford-on-Avon, are the best, most effective, and most lasting of any yet invented. Cast in an incorrodible white metal, with the letters and numbers in high relief, they are perfectly indestructible by the weather or any other ordinary power, and the effect of the raised black letters on the white metal ground, is at once pleasing and effective. We are much pleased with them, and desire to see them universally used.

THE KEY-STONE OF THE KINGDOM.

We do not know whether Mr. Goss, to whose exquisite and masterly works of Art we have more than once called attention in our pages, intended in the preparation of the well modelled portrait before us, to pay Lord Beaconsfield the high compliment contained in the words we have placed at the head of these few lines, or not—but this we do know, that the form he has chosen carries out the idea in the most emphatic and striking manner, and conveys to the mind an impression that the compliment was as fully intended as it was deserved. The design is, literally, a key-stone—the centre stone of an arch—and from this, standing out in *alto-relievo*, is a marvellously powerfully modelled, soul-filled, speaking, and well-thought-out life-size head of the present Prime Minister, Lord Beaconsfield, in all the freshness and vigour of that mental capacity that so eminently distinguishes him. Mr. Goss has won a high and deserved reputation for the excellence and truthfulness of his portrait busts, and this one is perhaps one of the happiest and best that even he has produced. The head is not only a faithful portrait of the features of the man, but is almost an inspired production, that presents a perfect reflex of the mind that animates those features. The modelling is faultless; the body and surface of the Parian unsurpassable; and the form all that can be desired. We know not when any work in Parian has pleased us so much. We ought to add that, as a companion to this one, Mr. Goss has produced in a similar manner a very striking head of Lord Derby, which deserves equal praise with that of Lord Beaconsfield.

NEIGHBOURS' BEE HIVES.—We have seen and carefully examined some of the remarkably well made bee hives of the renowned firm of George Neighbour & Sons, and desire to express our opinion that they are perfect in principle, faultless in construction, excellent in actual workmanship, and artistic in appearance. They are an ornament to any garden, and add much to the beauty alike of the cottage or the mansion. Apart from their picturesque appearance, and their other good qualities, one is, in our humanitarian view of the matter, of paramount importance; and that is, that by the peculiarity of their construction, with loose bell-glasses in their upper chamber, the honey can be removed without loss of life, or even the temporary stupefying of a single bee. Thus Neighbours' hives are humane in principle, and not only humane, but economical, in doing away with the destruction of swarms. We have seen none to equal them, and cordially recommend their adoption by our friends.

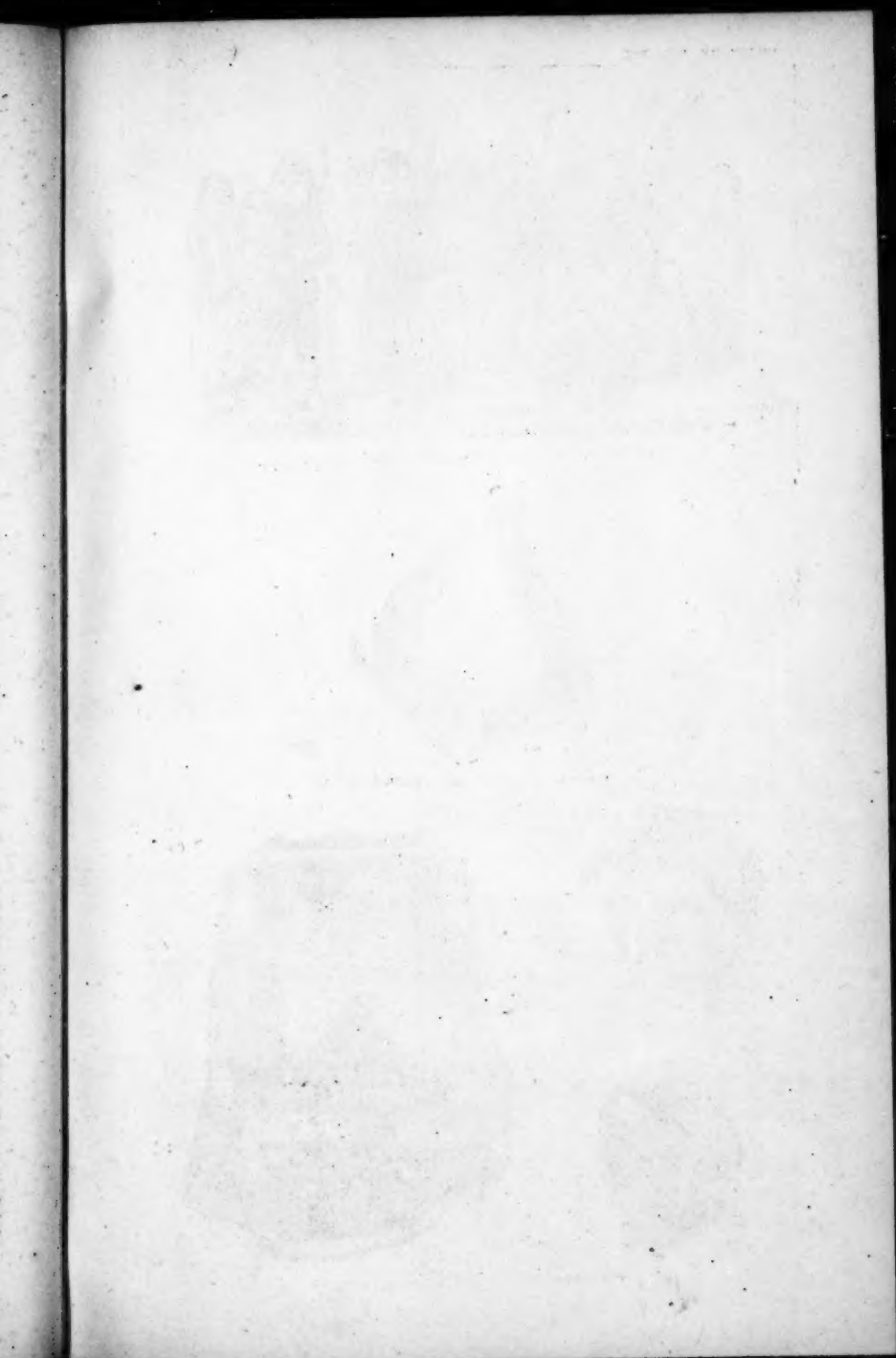
Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

NOAKE'S WORCESTERSHIRE RELICS.*

WORCESTERSHIRE owes much to Mr. John Noake for the vast trouble he has, during a great part of his valuable life, bestowed upon matters connected with its history and antiquities; and his latest contribution to the literature of that county adds much to that debt, and to the obligation antiquaries everywhere lie under to him for his researches. Mr. Noake's present volume of "Worcestershire Relics," contains a vast amount of information, in the main culled from hitherto unexplored records, regarding the manners and customs, beliefs and superstitions, dress and furniture, feasts and fastings, streets and highways, guilds, forests, and woods, and parks, civil wars and civic woeings, monkish tricks and holy relics, and a score or two other matters of intense interest; all told in a pleasing, and what is of a vast deal more importance, a strictly reliable manner. We have only space thus briefly to allude to Mr. Noake's volume, but shall doubtless again refer to it. It is a volume that ought to be in the hands of antiquaries everywhere, and that no library, public or private, in Worcestershire, should be without.

* London: Longman & Co. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., 1877, pp. 336.

"MEMORIAL OF MRS. MOULE." MOULE'S "DORCHESTER POEMS" (Dorchester: H. Ling). These are two estimable little works, to which, for their simplicity and good motives, praise is eminently due. Mrs. Moule was one of those sweet saintlike characters that hallow a home, and make it a true "heaven on earth." Eminently pious, good, and charitable, endowed with all the attributes of a true woman, fulfilling her mission unobtrusively and well, doing her Master's work on earth, and preparing herself and those around her to meet Him in His own realms, she lived a blameless life, and passed away, "blessing and blest," to the world of brightness and joy beyond. Who can blame her sons for putting on record these particulars of her life? Surely none, for they are simple records of filial love. Of the poems it is not necessary to say much. They are well chosen in subject, and though not always smoothly expressed, their crudeness is partly atoned for by the excellent principles they enunciate.

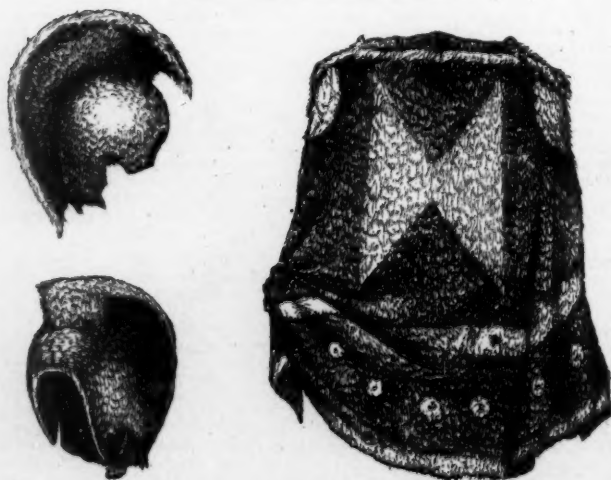




ANCIENT WAR MASKS AND COSTUMES, HONOLULU MUSEUM.



WAR NECKLACE OF KING KAMEHAMEHA.



FEATHERED CLOAK AND HELMETS, HAWAII.

A VOYAGE IN THE "SUNBEAM."*



It would be perfectly impossible, we opine, to find in any other book of travels of five hundred or so pages, such an amount of pleasant reading; so unflagging a thread of interest, so many stirring incidents graphically told, or such an immense mass of information on every matter touched upon, as Mrs. Brassey, the highly gifted wife of Mr. T. Brassey, M.P. for Hastings, has contrived to put into the splendid volume before us. In all our long experience of books of travel, and of general literature, we have met with but few that will at all compare with "*The Voyage of the Sunbeam*" in freshness of style, interest of contents, or beauty of illustrations, and therefore we have peculiar pleasure in calling attention to its merits. The book itself is indeed a "sunbeam" that will convey pleasing, invigorating, and health-giving rays into the hearts and minds of all who read it; and its readers ought to be many as the beams of light themselves are on the brightest of summer days. We opened the volume with peculiar pleasure, and we close it with sincere regret that we have got to the end so soon! "At noon, on July 1st, 1876," the gifted authoress writes, "we said goodbye to the friends who had come to Chatham to see us off, and began the

first stage of our voyage by steaming down to Sheerness;" and on the 6th, the happy party sailed from Cowes. The voyagers, all told, numbered forty-three persons, and included, besides Mr. and Mrs. Brassey and their children, and friends, and servants, a full and well picked crew of officers and seamen. They sailed first for Madeira and Teneriffe, to the Cape de Verde Islands and Brazil. From Rio Janeiro they moved up into the exquisite scenery of the Organ Mountains and the surrounding country. Following down the Atlantic coast, they next reached the River Plate. After seeing all that is to be seen in and around Buenos Ayres, they proceeded up the river to Rosario, the starting-point of the Central Argentine Railway, which conveyed them to Cordova and the wild scenes of life in the upper provinces of the Republic. They continued their journey to the southward, and had an exciting passage through the intricacies of the Straits of Magellan, and the still greater difficulties of Smyth's Channel, where large ships can run their spars among the branches of the trees. Arriving at Valparaiso and Santiago, the capital of Chili, they visited Cauquenes, in the heart of the Andes, at no great distance from the highest summits of the Cordillera, which rise considerably more than 20,000 feet above the sea. From the coast of Chili the "*Sunbeam*" next crossed the Pacific Ocean; and, after a delightful visit to the wonders and beauties of Polynesia, the party reached Yokohama, in Japan, where they saw many of the most famous sights and scenes of that extraordinary country, and traversed the inland sea which separates the northern from the southern islands. They next reached the coast of China, where they visited some of the Chinese cities, and the British settlement of Hong Kong. Proceeding on their voyage they visited Singapore, and passed through the Straits of Malacca on their way to the countless charms of Ceylon. Thence the Indian Ocean was traversed, and the yacht made a very successful passage up the Red Sea, and through the Suez Canal. Home was happily reached once more on the 27th of May, 1877, after an absence of eleven months, during which time the number of countries visited, the variety of climates experienced, and the many world-wonders seen, form the subject of this delightful volume, as told by Mrs. Brassey's graphic pen, and illustrated by her masterly pencil.

As an instance of how truly alive Mrs. Brassey's mind was to objects of art and antiquity, during her delicious voyage—a voyage that must have been a dream of happiness throughout—we give a brief extract regarding Hawaiian objects in the Museum at Honolulu. "We lunched on shore, and afterwards went with Mr. Chamberlaine, navigating-lieutenant of the '*Fantome*,' to the new Government buildings. There we found an excellent English library, and an interesting collection of books printed in English and Hawaiian on alternate pages, including alphabets,

* *A Voyage in the Sunbeam, our Home on the Ocean for Eleven Months.* By MRS. BRASSEY. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 526. Illustrated London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1878.

grammars, the old familiar nursery tales, &c. There is also a good though small museum, containing specimens of beautiful corals, shells, seaweeds, and fossils; all the ancient native weapons, such as bows, arrows, swords, and spears—now, alas! no longer procurable—slings-stones used in games, back-scratchers, hair ornaments, made of sharks' teeth, tortoise-shell cups and spoons, calabashes, and bowls. There were some most interesting though somewhat horrible necklaces, made of hundreds of braids of human hair, cut from the heads of the victims slain by the chiefs themselves: from these braids was suspended a monstrous hook, carved from a large whale's tooth, called a *Paloola*, regarded by the natives as a sort of idol. There are models of ancient and modern canoes—the difference between which is not very great—paddles, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, old war-masks, and dresses still in use in the less frequented islands, anklets of human teeth, and many other things far too numerous to mention. The most interesting of all were, perhaps, the old feather war-cloaks, like the ancient *togas* of the Romans. They are made of thousands of yellow, red, and black feathers, of the *oo*, *mamo*, and *eine*, taken singly and fastened into a sort of network of string, so as to form a solid fabric, like the richest velvet or plush, that glitters like gold in the sunlight. The helmets, made of the same feathers, but worked on to a frame of perfect Grecian shape, similar to those seen in the oldest statuary, or on the Elgin marbles, are even more artistic and elegant. Whence came the idea and design? Untutored savages could scarcely have evolved them out of their own heads. Some element of civilization, and of highly artistic civilization too, must surely have existed among them at some remote period of their history."

One of the war necklaces, as here described, was given to Mrs. Brassey by a descendant of King Kamehameha the First, to which royal personage it had belonged. It is shown on Plate VI. fig. 2. Of the wonderful feather robes of the Hawaiian court, Mrs. Brassey gives graphic descriptions and admirable illustrations (figs. 1 to 3). "The Queen," she says, at her reception of the fair authoress, "stood in front of the throne, on which were spread the royal robes, a long mantle of golden feathers, without speck or blemish. On each side stood two men, dressed in black, wearing frock-coats, and capes of red, black, and yellow feathers, over their shoulders, and chimney-pot hats on their heads. In their hands they held two enormous *kahilis* of black *oo* feathers, with handsome tortoise-shell and ivory handles. They were at least eight feet high altogether, and the feathers were about six inches across." "....." "But the most interesting object of all was still to come—the real feather cloak, cape, and girdle of the Kamehamehas, not generally to be seen, except at a coronation or christening, but which the Princess Kamakeha, in her capacity of Mistress of the Robes, had kindly ordered to be put out for my inspection. The cloak, which is now the only one of the kind in existence, is about eleven feet long by five broad, and is composed of the purest yellow, or rather golden feathers, which in the sunlight are perfectly gorgeous, as they have a peculiar kind of metallic lustre, quite independent of their brilliant colour."

Of the engravings, which, through the courtesy of Messrs. Longman, we are enabled to give as examples of the varied and intense interest of the information contained in Mrs. Brassey's admirable volume, the first represents the gifted authoress herself, with her pet Manis, presented to her by the Maharajah of Johore, and which she says clung round her arm just like a bracelet—a living bracelet of real beauty. Another engraving (Plate VII. fig. 2), is a singular inscribed stone, from Easter Island, the southernmost island in Polynesia. The stone is elaborately carved in lines of inscription over its entire surface, and the characters are very remarkable.

Of Inoshima, in Japan, Mrs. Brassey gives a remarkable bird's-eye view, as drawn by a Japanese artist; this we reproduce on Plate VII. Her description of the country, and of her passage through it to examine this singular island, is pleasing and graphic in the extreme, and we long, did space permit, to reprint it in full. The Japanese houses she describes as being one storey high, with their walls made of screens. "These screens were all thrown back to admit the morning air, cold as it was. We could consequently see all that was going on within, in the sitting room in front, and even in the bedroom and kitchen. At the back of the house there was invariably a little garden to be seen, with a miniature rockery, a tree, and a lake; possibly also a bridge and a temple. Even in the gardens of the poorest houses an attempt at something of the sort had been made. The domestic occupations of the inhabitants being conducted in this public manner, a very good idea might be obtained; even at the end of a few miles drive, of how the lower class of Japanese wash and dress themselves and their children, how very elaborate the process of hair-dressing is, to say nothing of a bird's-eye view of the ground plan of the houses, the method of cooking food, &c. As we emerged into the open country, the landscape became very pretty, and the numerous villages nestling in the valleys at the foot of the various small hills, had a most picturesque appearance. At a stone-quarry that we passed, on the side of a mountain, there were about seventy men at work without any clothing, though the thermometer was far below freezing-point. The Japanese are a sensitive nation, and finding that foreigners were astonished and shocked at the habits of the people in



ARMOURY OF THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, VALETTA.



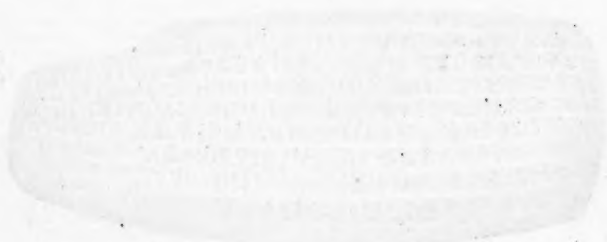
INSCRIBED STONE FROM EASTER ISLAND.



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景全磯江

INOSHIMA, BY A JAPANESE ARTIST.



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going about without clothes, and in bathing in public and at their house doors, they passed a law prohibiting these customs in towns. In the country, however, the more primitive customs are still in force, and every dwelling-place has its half-open bath-house, whilst the people do as they like in the matter of clothing. There were many strange things upside down to be seen on either hand; horses and cows with bells on their tails instead of on their necks; the quadrupeds well clothed, their masters without a scrap of covering; tailors sewing from them instead of to them; a carpenter reversing the action of his saw and plane. It looked just as if they had originally learned the various processes in 'Alice's Looking Glass World,' in some former stage of their existence. We had not long left the town before our men began to undress each other, for their clothes were so tight that it required no inconsiderable effort to remove them. Some of them were beautifully tattooed. My wheeler had the root of a tree depicted on one foot, from which sprang the trunk and branches, spreading gradually until on his back and chest they bore fruit and flowers, amongst which birds were perched. On his other leg was a large stork, supposed, I imagine, to be standing under the shadow of the same tree. Another man had human figures tattooed all over him, in various attitudes."

We repeat that Mrs. Brassey's volume is one of the most charming and intensely interesting we have seen, and we trust she may live to make many other equally enjoyable journeyings, and to give their result to the world in equally enchanting volumes.

MEMORIES OF OUR GREAT TOWNS.*

DR. DORAN, of whom we gave a memorial notice in our last volume, and whose death we all deplore, only a few days before his death "called on the printer, and with his own hand delivered the packet containing all the corrections in the contents of this" his last volume. This was on the 2nd of January in the present year; and on the 25th of the same month—only three weeks later—that hand was stilled in death, and the book had to be issued as a posthumous publication. There is therefore a melancholy interest attaching to the "Memories," and one looks upon it as a last legacy of one whose own "memory" is dear to us, and whose voice yet speaks from its pages. The matter of the volume is not new; it is a collection of Doran's charming series of papers which have year by year preceded the records in the "Athenæum," of the doings of the British Association at its annual congresses. Thus we have delightfully chatty gossip on Doncaster, Cambridge, Bath, Birmingham, Nottingham, Dundee, Norwich, Exeter, Leicester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Brighton, Bradford, Belfast, Londonderry, Bristol, Glasgow, and Plymouth; each well interspersed with deliciously-told anecdotes, and filled with scraps of antiquarian and historical lore that render them unusually pleasant. It is a book to take up at any time for half-an-hour's reading, and from which it is impossible to rise without having the mind refreshed and invigorated, and one's store of knowledge increased. It is issued in faultless style, by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, and is a book for every library.

* *Memories of our Great Towns, with Anecdote Jottings concerning their Worthies and their Oddities.* By Dr. JOHN DORAN, F.S.A. London: Chatto and Windus, Piccadilly. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 450, 1878.

LYRA HIBERNICA SACRA.*

It is long, indeed, since we saw any book which so thoroughly and completely accorded with our taste, both in matter, in printing, and in general style as this, and we desire to accord unqualified praise to Messrs. M'Caw, Stevenson, and Orr, for the truly admirable way in which it has been issued by them. The type throughout is arranged with far more than ordinary taste; the printing is faultless; the paper of excellent quality; and the initial letters and head-pieces—all designed from early Irish examples of Art—are extremely appropriate and well chosen. Having thus spoken of the admirable way in which the Messrs. M'Caw and Co. have issued the volume, we turn to its contents, and find that in every way they are worthy of the care which the publishers have bestowed on them. The volume is a carefully compiled collection of poetry, of a sacred character, from the pens of Irish writers, and these have been selected with the greatest care, and arranged by the Editor, the Rev. Dr. MacIlwaine, in a manner that does him infinite credit. The contents of the volume are divided under the several heads of "Sacred Poems," "Hymns," and "Sacred Lyrics," and examples are given of close upon a hundred writers, whose breathings are, one and all, of the purest and most elevated character. Dr. MacIlwaine has done good service to Ireland, in thus assisting the high standard of excellence in her sons as writers of sacred songs, and thanks are eminently due to him for the admirable way in which he has acquitted himself of his self-imposed and onerous task. We strongly recommend this volume; it is a valuable acquisition to national literature, and ought to be in the hands of thousands of people. Its interest is universal.

* *Lyra Hibernica Sacra.* Compiled by Rev. W. MACILWAINE, D.D. Belfast M'Caw, Stevenson, and Orr. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 370, 1878.

THE ROYAL MASONIC CYCLOPÆDIA.*

THIS is one of those works of reference, the labour of the compilation of which it is as impossible for any but a literary worker to form even an approximate idea, as it is for the most careful reader to over-estimate its antiquarian, literary, and masonic importance and value. It is one of the most comprehensive, best edited, most carefully arranged, and reliable of books of reference, and is invaluable to all, whether they belong to the craft or not. We have turned hap-hazard to many of the subjects treated of in this Cyclopædia, and examined them critically, archaeologically, and masonically; and we can vouch for their accuracy, and for the fulness with which the explanations are given. The book is a perfect epitome of masonic information, and a mine of antiquarian and biblical lore that will bear working for all time, and is perfectly inexhaustible. We know of no book which compares with it in usefulness, and it is an essential to any library. We desire to express emphatic thanks to its compiler, Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, for the labour he has bestowed on the book, and for the boon he has conferred on the craft by its publication, and we desire to accord warm praise to its publisher, Mr. Hogg, for the admirable way in which the volume is printed and issued. It deserves unqualified praise.

* *The Royal Masonic Cyclopædia of History, Rites, Symbolism, and Biography.* By KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, IX^o ("Cryptonimus.") London: John Hogg, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. 8vo., 1877, pp. 782.

THE PLANTATION OF ULSTER.*

IN the course of historical research, and in various readings regarding city companies and otherwise, one often comes across allusions to, or brief notices of, the dividing of the Province of Ulster among the wealthy London Guilds, and the planting, by them or under their auspices, of the lands so granted; and whenever these references occur, a feeling of regret comes over us that as yet no extended and separate history of that important matter had been prepared. Doubtless many have felt this regret acutely, and have wondered that the task of preparation has not long ere this been undertaken by some competent and loving hand. It is with peculiar pleasure that we now place on record the pleasing fact that a full, complete, reliable, and admirably arranged "History" has at length been made public; and in doing so we tender thanks to Mr. Hill for the excellent way in which he has brought his labours to a close, and for the immense amount of information he has given to the world. The volume before us opens with an extremely well written chapter on "Ulster before the Plantation," which gives us a more vivid and more truthful picture of that province than has ever otherwise been penned, and this is succeeded by the "Orders and Conditions of Plantation;" the "Project of Plantation;" "Doubts and Delays" in carrying out the project; "the Commissioners of Plantation at work;" the "Results and arrangements" of that important work; the grants to the undertakers, full of valuable topographical and genealogical matter; the "Londoners' Plantation" of the baronies of Loughisholin, in Tyrone, and three others, viz., Coleraine, Lymavade, and Aunagh, which were apportioned to the twelve London Companies, and formed what is now called the County of Londonderry; and an important closing chapter containing Pynnar's Survey. A vast deal of curious and unusually interesting information is given regarding the London Guilds or Companies; and too much praise cannot be given for the way in which the information has been brought together. We repeat our cordial approval of the work before us, and unhesitatingly say that it is one of the most valuable contributions yet made to Irish history; and shows how much a man of learning, like Mr. Hill, can accomplish when he has his subject at heart, and the time, the skill, and the opportunity of following the bent of his researches. The volume also does vast credit to its able publishers, Messrs. M'Caw, Stevenson, and Orr, by whom it has been admirably printed and faultlessly issued. It forms a quarto volume that will be an acquisition to every library.

* *An Historical Account of the Plantation in Ulster at the Commencement of the Seventeenth Century, 1606-1620.* By the Rev. GEORGE HILL. Belfast: M'Caw, Stevenson, and Orr, 1877. 1 vol. 4to., pp. 622.

THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND.

Messrs. KELLY & Co. have so vastly improved and extended the plan of this eminently useful work, as to render it an essential of every library, and of every public institution and office in the kingdom. Instead of being a "Hand-book of the Upper Ten Thousand," it embraces, thanks to the wise arrangements of its publishers, notices of at least twice that number of families, and each notice (and we speak authoritatively, having tested some hundreds) is strictly reliable and correct. It is a book, the compilation of which is a work of immense labour, and it ought to receive the most extended support. It is the most compact, useful, and reliable book of its class we have seen.

BRITISH MEZZOTINT PORTRAITS.*

It would be difficult to overrate the importance of Mr. Challoner Smith's descriptive catalogue of British Mezzotint Portraits to collectors of that especially beautiful and interesting class of prints; and it would be equally difficult to form too high an estimate of its value to the biographer, the genealogist, the topographer, or the historian. There can be no doubt that the work when completed will be the accepted standard of reference for collectors for many a long year, and that its usefulness and advantages will grow more apparent as time rolls on. It is a work *entirely to itself*, and takes its stand of usefulness on entirely new ground; we know none other that can even at a respectful distance compare with it. The arrangement of the contents under the names of engravers is at once the wisest, most convenient, and comprehensive of any that could be desired. Under each engraver (of whom biographical and other particulars are given), the portraits are arranged in alphabetical order, and numbered, and to each portrait, wherever ascertainable, biographical and data notices are appended. In each case the description of the print is full, explicit, and unmistakable for identification, and the inscriptions are invariably given at full length. The variations of state are also stated with marked precision, and a scale of prices which some of the more choice examples have realised, is added. The catalogue has been a work of immense labour and endless research, and Mr. Challoner Smith deserves the warmest thanks of all print collectors, for having undertaken so herculean a task, and carried it out so satisfactorily. The work, when complete, is, we perceive, intended to form four volumes, of which the first, containing engravers from A to F (Francis Edward Adams to the Fubers, senior and junior), is all that is at present issued. We shall look anxiously for the appearance of the remaining volumes, and shall again call attention to the work, from time to time, as it progresses. In the meantime we heartily commend it to collectors, and advise them to put themselves into communication with the author, giving him notes of rare or unique "states," and affording him that help which is due to the compiler of a work of such magnitude and national importance. We know not what Mr. Smith's plan may be, but we venture to suggest that a full index of all persons named in its pages would be a vast acquisition to his work when completed; we throw out the hint in the hope that it may be acted upon in the preparation of the concluding volume.

* *British Mezzotint Portraits; being a Descriptive Catalogue of these Engravings from the Introduction of the Art to the early part of the present century.* Part I., A to F. Imperial 8vo., pp. 500. London: H. Sotheran & Co., 36, Piccadilly. 1878.

RAVENSHAW'S "ANTIENITE EPITAPHES."*

We confess to serious disappointment in this book. We opened it full of pleasurable anticipation, and after a careful examination of its contents, we close it without having those anticipations realised. It is not, as its name imports, a collection of epitaphs, but, in the main, of tombstone versifications only. Epitaphs, to the genealogist, the topographer, or the historian, are of the highest value and importance, and we always hail with delight any, however slight, addition made to the printed record of their occurrence in various localities; but to be of any real use they must not only be carefully and accurately copied, but given *in extenso*. A collection of verses from the grave-yard is simply useless for any good purpose; it is the name, the date, the family allusions and connections that give them a value, and if these are not recorded, the collection becomes simply waste paper in the eyes of the antiquary or genealogist. In the volume before us, many inscriptions are given in full, and with evident care, and are of immense value and importance; but of others only a verse or couplet is given, and thus the reference becomes useless. Many of the epitaphs given are remarkable, and several we have not met with before, but as a whole, the volume requires revising and amplifying.

* London: J. Masters & Co., 1878, 1 vol. 8vo.

MAN'S AGE IN THE WORLD.

"An Essex Rector," who does not give his name on the title page of his volume, wrote lamentingly of Boucher de Perthes' "*Antiquités Celtiques*" that it, and the ideas enunciated in its pages "fell dead upon the world." The same fate, fortunately, fell upon the "Essex Rector's" own book, in which he had penned that passage; and it is not with any idea of raising it from the merited "flatness" of its fall, that we now devote a line or two to it. The work, published in 1865, has only just come before us, and we hopefully, as led by its title, turned to its pages expecting to find matter for thought, and for mental profit. We find neither, but have, on the contrary, been shocked by the wholesale cutting away of the foundations of scriptural teachings, and the attempts at reasoning away of the most cherished of our religious beliefs. If the results of scientific research are to have the effect of upsetting bible teaching, and

scriptural truths are to be frittered away and weakened or destroyed by doubts raised by such writers as this so-called "Essex Rector," and his followers of the same school, regret must be felt that science should be so prostituted. Our own experience is that the more extended our research, the more confirmed (if possible) becomes our strict belief in the Scriptures, and in Him by whom they were inspired. We contend that the true and legitimate aim of enquiry is to strengthen and increase our love, our belief, our veneration, and our implicit reliance in and for Holy Writ; and we are pained to find that a very contrary principle is the aim of the "Essex Rector's" "Man's Age in the World," and of some other works which have of late times been issued.

PHILOMORUS.*

THE poems of Sir Thomas More, "Citizen and Under-Sheriff of the renowned City of London"—his *Epigrammata*—having been collected by his friend, Erasmus, were printed at Basle in 1518. They however, in the main, with the exception of his *Utopia*, fell into unmerited oblivion, and were only very occasionally referred to. It was left pretty much to the author of "Philomorus," in the first edition of his work, published in 1842, to analyse, and annotate, and discourse upon More's writings; and in his present edition he has considerably added to its scope, and brought forward many new facts which increase its interest and usefulness. It is one of the most learnedly written, carefully compiled, and well digested of essays, and gives the only reliable and exhaustive insight into the writings of More, and into the incidents of his life, and of the age in which he lived, yet attempted. Only one thing is wanting, and that is an index. We trust another thirty-six years—or even one year—will not elapse before a third edition is called for; and when that time arrives, we hope to see a copious index added to the other useful features of the volume.

* *Philomorus. Notes on the Latin Poems of Sir Thomas More.* Second Edition. London: Longmans, Green, Reader, & Dyer. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 276, 1878.

HISTORY OF HARTING.

WIDELY acquainted, indeed conversant, as we are with topographical literature, we have no difficulty in forming an opinion on the Rev. H. D. Gordon's "History of Harting," in Sussex, now before us; and we unhesitatingly affirm it to be one of the best arranged, most comprehensive, and enlightened contributions to local topography that has ever been produced. Mr. Gordon, the gifted Rector of Harting, has set himself to the task of writing the history of his own parish, and he has worked at it unceasingly, and with a loving determination that does him infinite credit, and which it would be well indeed if other of the clergy would imitate. Far better would it be for the nation if the clergy would, instead of quarrelling about ritualism and evangelicism, set themselves each one to the peaceful task of collecting materials for the history of his own parish, and give it to the world in so faultless a manner as the rector of Harting has done. The historical incidents, the genealogy and family history, the description of localities, the geology, zoology, and flora of the district, are all exhaustively treated upon, and all add to the interest of the work. We strongly recommend it to our readers; its interest is not local but general, and it will be an acquisition to any library. The "History of Harting" is published by Davy and Son, of Gilbert Street, W., and is a volume of 500 pages, every one of which is full of valuable information.

LINCOLN'S STAMP AND CREST ALBUMS.

MR. W. LINCOLN, the well-known philatelist, of 239, High Holborn, has submitted to us some of his admirably arranged albums. They appear to us to be all that can possibly be desired by the collector, and indeed to be far beyond the average in point of arrangement, in excellence of paper, and in elegance of "getting up." The "Lincoln Postage Stamp Album," oblong in form, and containing places for 36 stamps, in ruled and headed squares, on each opening; with no less than 164 leaves (or squares for about six thousand stamps), is decidedly the best and most convenient we have seen, and no collector could do better than adopt it. The spaces are amply sufficient for all existing stamps, and for additions for many years to come; and the volume is fit, in appearance, for any drawing-room. The Crest and Monogram Albums prepared by Mr. Lincoln, are very varied, and so arranged as to size and price as to meet the requirements of all collectors. We advise our readers who desire to possess albums for the mounting of their collections, to address a line to Mr. Lincoln, and select from the lists which he will forward on application.

EPITAPHS FROM THE CATACOMBS.*

THIS truly important work supplies a want that has long been felt in the literature of the Catacombs, and forms one of the most genuinely acceptable additions to the library of the historical student and the archaeologist. Few men are so capable as Dr. Northcote of writing authoritatively and learnedly on the subject of the Catacombs, and his present volume will not only sustain, but add to his already high reputation as a profound scholar, a deep thinker, and a clear reasoner. The volume before us, after giving well written chapters on Epitaphs in general, on the Lateran Museum, and on the Chronology of the Inscriptions, passes on successively to "Pagan Epitaphs," in which are many remarkably curious examples of the wording of inscriptions, as expressive of feelings of survivors, or of habits and modes of life of the dead. Perhaps these are among the more curious of epitaphs printed by Dr. Northcote, and give an insight into character that is not easily otherwise obtained. Here are translations of some of singular and trite epigrammatic character :—

"Hullo, here, you weary traveller; however far you walk you must come here at last."

"Men fall like apples; some when they are young and sour, others when they are mellow and ripe."

"Live joyfully whilst you live. Life is a trifling gift. Presently it begins, grows strong by degrees, and then by degrees fades away."

"I have lived and struggled for eighty years that I might come to this home at last, full of joy; now I shall be quiet and stay here always."

"I have been seeking gain all my life, and always losing. Now death has come, and I can't do either the one or the other. I hope you who read this will live happy."

"Here I am where I never was before."

"Take heart, no one lives for ever; even Hercules died at last."

"I have lived as I liked, and I don't know why I died."

"You who read this, go and bathe in the Temple of Apollo hard by, as I have done before now with my wife. I would do it now if I could."

"Here it is; so it is; nothing else could be."

"Once I was not; now I am not; I know nothing about it; it does not concern me."

"I was not, and I am, and I shall not be. It causes me no pain."

"Here I am and I am not."

"I have restored everything committed to my trust; I have not committed adultery; I have not been quarrelsome; I have done what I could."

"I have been pious and holy; I lived as long as I could; I have never had any lawsuit, or quarrel, or grumbling, or debts; I have always been faithful to my friends; I had a small fortune but a great mind."

And so on. The next chapter, the "Teaching of Christian Epitaphs about Death and the Dead," has numerous examples of high moral and Christian teaching, as thus :—

"To dear Cyriacus, sweetest son. May'st thou live in the Holy Spirit."

"Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour. To Pastor, a good and innocent Son, who lived 4 years 5 months and 26 days. Vitalio and Marcellina, his parents."

"Regina, may'st thou live in the Lord Jesus."

"Sweet Faustina, may'st thou live in God."

"Thy spirit in peace, Filamena."

"Victorina in peace and in Christ."

"Dogmatic allusions" in epitaphs, "their testimony to certain points in discipline and practice," and "their moral and social aspect," form the next chapters, and are succeeded by a valuable dissertation on "Inscriptions with Symbols," in which a vast amount of valuable information is given on both religious, civil, and nominal symbolism. The entire work is well arranged, carefully compiled, and admirably issued, and we strongly commend it to our readers' careful notice. We shall hope to call attention, ere long, to Dr. Northcote's larger work, "*Roma Sotterranea*," a new edition of which, we are glad to see, is now at press.

* *Epitaphs of the Catacombs, or Christian Inscriptions in Rome during the first four centuries.* By Rev. J. SPENCER NORTHCOTE, D.D. London: Longmans, Green, & Co. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 196, 1878.

TOPO.

CHARMINGLY written, exquisitely illustrated, faultlessly printed, and tastefully bound, "*Topo*," a tale about English children in Italy (Marcus Ward and Co., Belfast and London), is one of the nicest, most "taking," and pleasant of books; and our only feeling of regret on glancing it through is, that we have come to the end so soon. Written by G. E. Brunsell, illustrated in her happiest style by Kate Greenway, and published by the Art-firm of Marcus Ward and Co., this book comes before us with all the elements of excellence thick about it. It is a volume to be eagerly sought after, and will be admired by all.

WESTROPP'S "HAND-BOOK OF ARCHÆOLOGY."*

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the most valuable and useful works for reference, not only for the student in archæology, but for the most accomplished and deeply read antiquary, is this useful and well-arranged volume by Mr. Westropp. Confined to the study of Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities, the first division of the volume is devoted to monuments of architecture—walls, and what they are composed of, houses, temples, basilicas, altars, columns and obelisks, pyramids, public buildings, roads and bridges, tombs, sculpture and the mythology of sculpture, painting, and painted vases; and the second to Glyptography, or Engraved Stones, with the Palæography of Inscriptions, and of different nations. Thus, as will be seen, the range of the book is wide, but it is not too much to say that every portion is well considered, and careful to a degree that is highly satisfactory. Added to it, by way of appendix, are a number of chronological and other tables, that are of the highest possible value. We repeat that this is one of the best, most compact, and excellently arranged books of reference we have seen, and we are glad to note that it has already arrived at a second edition. We strongly recommend it.

* London: G. Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden. 1 vol. sm. 8v., 1878, pp. 600. Illustrated.

DICTIONARY OF PHILOSOPHICAL TERMS.*

PROFESSOR GARDNER, of Queen's College, London, and Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, has done good service to students, by the preparation of this Dictionary recently issued from the well-known house of Rivingtons. His labours in the present handy little volume have been confined to the explanation of "English Philosophical Terms" alone, and those explanations are just sufficiently lengthy in each case to give the exact information required, and that information is conveyed in the clearest, most intelligible, and accurate manner. We have turned to the explanations of many of the terms as a test for the whole, and we have failed to discover a single fault or a flaw throughout, and therefore it is that we give it unqualified praise as a book of reference, and cordially recommend it as an essential to the study and the library.

* London: Rivingtons, Waterloo Place. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., 1878, pp. 162.

ST. KILDA.*

SOME years ago we had the gratification in these pages of calling special attention to an admirable work on the Heraldry of Scotland, by Mr. George Seton; and we have now the pleasing task of recording another equally important, but totally different kind of volume, from his able pen. Mr. Seton's present work, "St. Kilda, Past and Present," is devoted to an entire and exhaustive historical, descriptive, and scientific account of the Island of St. Kilda, and the St. Kildans, "who may be ranked among the greatest curiosities of the moral world;" and it is not too much to say, that he has produced a volume—the first ever printed on the subject—worthy alike of himself as author, and of the island and people he has chosen as his theme. We have not, in the whole range of our experience of topographical books, seen a volume that has given us more perfect satisfaction than this. Nothing is left unsaid that can add to the interest or usefulness of the work, and all that is said is written in a masterly and thoroughly intelligent manner. First we have a chapter on "The Hebrides or Western Islands," followed by others on the "Published Accounts of St. Kilda," its "Early History and Ownership," and "Local Incidents since the beginning of the XVII. century." Then follow admirable chapters on the "Natural Features of the Island;" "The Physical Characteristics of the Inhabitants—their dress, food, and houses;" "the Climate, Crops, and Live Stock" of the Island;" "the Population of St. Kilda—surnames, occupations, &c.;" and "Sea Birds and Cragmen." "The Diseases of the Islanders" is next elaborately treated, as are their "Education, Morals, and Religion;" and their "Music, Customs, and Antiquities." "The future of St. Kilda," forms the concluding chapter, and we heartily trust it may be a brighter and better one than some of the insane proposals that have been made to convert the island into a reformatory for drunkards or refractory wives, or to make it into a penal settlement would have for their result. The St. Kildans are evidently a hardy, moral, hardworking, healthy race; and we should regret to see any change made regarding them. The more they are brought into contact with the outer world, the more will they be contaminated and injured both morally, physically, and intellectually. To Mr. Seton too much praise cannot be given for the excellent monograph he has prepared on this remarkable island, and its interesting inhabitants, and we cordially recommend readers everywhere to study his book. It is full of valuable information, and admirably illustrated.

* *St. Kilda, Past and Present.* By GEORGE SETON, Advocate. Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood & Sons. 1 vol. 4to., pp. 346, 1878. Illustrated.

FOUR MINSTERS ROUND THE WREKIN.

Few men have worked so zealously, so unceasingly, or so well in the field of ecclesiastical archaeology, or given to the world such and so many valuable proofs of that labour, as the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, whose contributions have so often graced the pages of the "RELICUARY," and whose "Sacred Archaeology," and other volumes, are among the best and most useful ever compiled. In the volume before us, Mr. Walcott has confined his attention to the four Salopian ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of SS. Mary and Chad, at Buildwas; the Austin Canons' Abbey of S. John the Evangelist, at Haughmond; and S. Mary's, in Lilleshall Wood; and the Clunian Priory of St. Milburga, at Much Wenlock. Of each of these grand old houses he has given a carefully compiled history, drawn from every possible source, and scrupulously accurate descriptions and measurements, as well as copies of inventories, deeds, and various documents relating to them. In addition to this, a vast fund of information relating to religious orders, and to the general arrangements, objects, and uses of different parts of the buildings is given, and the whole is written and arranged in that masterly style that always characterises Mr. Walcott's writings. "Ruins," he says, "are no fit subjects for sentimental mauding (sitting solitary as a widow bereft of her children, with all their beauty marred or departed), or cruel aspersions on their former inmates; but their lands which could have rebutted the calumny are silent in the grave: and like scars upon the country are these reverend buildings, wild and waste, profaned, dishonoured, and defaced. Abuses, too great independence of supervision, decay of discipline within, and the change in the temper of the times, led to their suppression; but their lands mainly attracted the spoiler, and mammon drove out all nobler considerations; no pagan could have used them worse, they were not spared for holy use and the national benefit, as Latimer pleaded, but in vain, and to this hour we lament a marked decadence in the old spirit of reverence and devotion which followed upon the rude wrecking of these houses of God. 'It pitieth His servants to see them in the dust.' The ground whereon these consecrated structures were raised is still holy, and therefore no place for levity of speech and conduct, or for holiday amusements, much less for pastime. These unrestored memorials of the infinite taste and genius of our forefathers, who built for eternity, are very precious as a school of instruction, and should be regarded as national monuments. Their inmates, whatever their shortcomings, kept the adjacent roads in repair, they maintained a generous entertainment when the vile hosteleries were haunts of vice and robbers; their knowledge of medicine and their alms benefitted the poor; peaceful pursuits, art and learning, and agriculture, spread their influence far and wide, and continual services offered an ever open house of prayer."

This is a sentiment that does the author infinite credit, and so entirely expresses our own feelings, that we desire by its quotation to make it widely known. How often are our most glorious old buildings and the most solemn places desecrated by people who flock to them with anything but reverent feelings, and profane the very air they breathe with ribaldry, while the holy ground on which they tread is strewn with disgusting remains of feasting and drinking and smoking! We know, to our pain and sorrow, of one holy spot, where a grand object not only of archaeological interest but of veneration—a remarkably early sculptured representation of the crucifixion in the face of the solid rock—was desecrated not long since by having a fire lit close beneath the boiling of water for a picnic party of people who ought to know better. The figure of our Saviour, when we saw it a day or two afterwards, was "smoke-wreathed" from the effects of the fire, the charred embers of which were still there; and some unholy brute had also gone so far as to chip off a fragment of stone from the Saviour's arm, no doubt to carry away as a trophy in his waistcoat pocket!

We must not omit to say that Mr. Walcott's truly excellent volume on "The Four Minsters round the Wrekin," is exquisitely illustrated with photographic and lithographic plates, and that its printing and getting up are in faultless taste. It does the publishers, Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, great credit; and both they and the author deserve boundless praise for the volume they have jointly produced.

The same remark, as to the admirable typography and general excellence of the work, will equally apply to another 4to. volume, issued some time back by Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton—the "Antiquities and Memoirs of the Parish of Myddle, in the County of Salop"—which is a truly valuable addition to topographical lore. This curious book, one of the most extraordinary in the fulness and the piquancy of its biographical and other records ever penned, was written in 1700, by Richard Gough, a resident of that parish; and, with the exception of a few privately printed and incomplete copies, printed by the late Sir Thomas Philipps, has not till now been given to the public. Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton have done wisely and well to make this curious book public. Topographers and genealogists who do not already possess Gough's "Parish of Myddle," ought to add it to their stores. It might in many ways be taken as a model for the preparation of other parochial histories, and we commend the plan of arranging the biographical notices under the heads of pews in the parish church.

HALL MARKS ON PLATE.*

THIS is one of those manuals which can only be prepared with immense trouble and vast research, and whose value can only be estimated by those who are accustomed to the labour of preparation, or are deeply interested in the subject on which it treats. It is as complete as patient research can make it, and is evidently reliable in its every detail. First we have the Statutes and Ordinances of the Goldsmiths' Company regarding the manufacture and stamping of Plate in England, with explanatory notes throughout; then extracts from Parliamentary Reports of 1778, upon the Assay offices; then an historical account of "the Standard" in precious metals, the changes in fineness which English gold and silver coins have undergone from the Conquest downwards, and the weights used; next, an excellent chapter on "Assaying," and others on the "Trial of the Pyx and Standard Trial Plates," and the "Duty on Plate." Then come the Assay Marks of the different offices, tabulated, and rendered particularly clear for reference. This is, of course, the main feature of the volume, and admirable it is, enabling any one to appropriate with scrupulous exactness every piece of plate to its proper year of manufacture. Lists of celebrated goldsmiths, engravers to the Mint, etc., follow, as do engraved examples of Hall Marks, etc. The second part, "L'Orfèvrerie Française," does for that nation what the first part does for our own kingdom; and adds immensely to the completeness and value of the book, which is an essential of every collector and of every library. It is one of the most useful books of reference we know, and is full of engravings of marks, annual date letters, etc.

* *Hall Marks of Gold and Silver Plate, &c.* By W. CHAFFERS. Fifth Edition. London: Bickers and Son, 1, Leicester Square. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 238, 1875. Illustrated.

THE ROMANS OF BRITAIN.*

THE range of thought covered by the "Romans of Britain" is wide indeed, and of vast interest in its every phase. From the conquest of Britain by the Romans, down through successive ages to the time of the Anglo-Saxons, the relative positions of the conquerors and the conquered, and their gradually mingling habits and customs and laws, the history of the inhabitants of our island is, as we have said, wide indeed; and only the deepest research could ever hope to bring together materials for a true and reliable picture of the merged races. Mr. Coote, in his deeply learned volume now before us, has attempted, and in our opinion successfully attempted, to draw such a picture, and to present to us Roman Britain as it actually was. He has cited testimonies and records in support of his views, and given authorities on which his opinions—which we need hardly say are at variance with many pre-conceived notions—are based. The book is one of remarkable learning, and of great historical value. Mr. Coote is a keen reasoner, an astute critic, and an ardent searcher after historical truth; and his present volume is one of the most substantial, useful, and reliable contributions to the early history of Britain that has yet been produced.

* *The Romans of Britain.* By CHARLES HENRY COOTE, F.S.A. London: F. Norgate, King Street, Covent Garden. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 488, 1878.

RAMBLES ROUND MACCLESFIELD.*

MR. SAINTER has, in his pleasantly written "Jottings," done good service to geological science, to natural history, and to archaeology, by the publication of his interesting volume on Macclesfield and its surrounding district; and we have more than usual pleasure in directing our readers' attention to its merits. In geological matters the author is thoroughly at home, and has long been accepted as an authority. This part of the volume is therefore peculiarly valuable and good. In natural history too—the botanical, ornithological, and zoological peculiarities of the district—he is equally well versed, and his notes are of considerable importance. The antiquarian notes are also highly interesting, and, as records, have their value. The author is, however, evidently not a profound antiquary, and his archaeological knowledge is sometimes at fault. We do not say this in the slightest degree as disparaging his labours. If exploded notions and crude ideas do here and there crop up, they are easily cast out of mind by the antiquary, who gladly hails the many scraps of valuable information contained in these pages. The notes on various excavations into barrows are very interesting, and too much praise cannot be given to the learned author for putting them on record. His work cannot fail to be of immense benefit to all who are fortunate enough to possess it. It is well for Macclesfield that it has within its bounds an author so capable of doing justice to the interesting features of its neighbourhood, and to give them to the world so satisfactorily as he has done; well would it be for other localities if they had equally as learned, able, and willing men in their midst.

* *The Jottings of some Geological, Archaeological, Botanical, Ornithological, and Zoological Rambles round Macclesfield.* By J. G. SAINTER. Macclesfield: Swinerton and Brown. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 168, 1878. Illustrated.

THE name of Marcus Ward and Co. is the "open-sesame" to the critic's heart, for he well knows that whatever comes from them must of necessity be good, and that neither gall or wormwood will be in place in speaking of their productions. The volumes now before us, issued by this eminent firm, are Mr. N. D'Auver's excellently written "*Heroes of North African Discovery*," and Mr. W. Eden's "*China, Historical and Descriptive*," and they are two of the best and most readable books on the subjects on which they treat that have ever been issued. Full not only of valuable information given in a pleasant manner, but of particulars as to manners, customs, and habits of the different races described, these two books are entertaining to a marked degree, and at the same time eminently instructive. None could be better adapted for gift books than these, and they are alike interesting to youth and to mature age. Fully illustrated with admirable wood engravings, the interest and value of the books is much enhanced, and they become doubly attractive. We trust a companion volume on Heroes of South African discovery is in store for us, and we are delighted to see that such an one is in preparation.

PORTRAITS OF THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

MR. S. H. WALKER, the eminent photographic artist, of 230, Regent Street, has forwarded to us specimens of his admirable portraits of the universally beloved prelate, G. A. Selwyn, late Bishop of Lichfield, to which we desire to direct attention. Knowing the late Bishop very intimately, we can vouch for the excellence of the portraits, which bring not only the well known features, but the absolute reflex of his mind before us, and present to us the man as he was best known. We have seen no portraits of the grand and noble Bishop that are so thoroughly truthful, and pleasing, and satisfactory as these, and they deserve, and will doubtless have, a very extended sale both in and out of the diocese. The Bishop's friends and admirers are counted by thousands, and they ought, one and all, to secure Mr. Walker's *cartes* as memorials.

Mr. Walker, we rejoice to add, has also been favoured with a sitting by the new Bishop of Lichfield, Mr. Maclagan, and has issued a *carte de visite* which is remarkably successful, not only as a faultlessly good portrait, but as a work of Art. We strongly recommend not only the Clergy in the various Archdeaconries, but all Churchmen in the diocese, to possess themselves of this portrait of one with whose features they ought to be made familiar.

PORTRAITS OF PRESENT POPE.

MESSES. BARRAUD AND JERRARD (of Gloucester Place, Portman Square), the eminent photographers, of whose grand picture of the "Cabinet Ministers" we have already spoken in these pages, have quite recently had the exalted privilege accorded them of special sittings by the present Pope; and they have, therefore, the good fortune to publish the latest, most reliable, and best series of portraits of the pontiff that have yet been prepared. We have before us three cabinet size portraits, the result of these special sittings, one of which is a full length, full face, seated figure; another, a three-quarter length seated figure; and the third, a three-quarter face, head, and shoulders, facing to the right. They are exquisite as works of art; faultless in pose; life-like and admirable in expression; and successful in every sense of the word. Doubtless our readers will be glad to know that such admirable likenesses have been produced, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing them to be all that could possibly be desired. It is a pleasure to us to call attention to Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard's art-works, which are always of a high standard of excellence: none are better.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

CURIOUS FIRE-PLACE INSCRIPTION NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

In the course, recently, of restoring and enlarging an old oak room in a residence near Cambridge, the following quaint inscription was discovered, cut in the clunch, or stone, arch of fire-place.

W. B. R.

I am nie the fier and yet am cold
Let him that can this riddle unfold.
If the fier be litte & wether cold
Tis easy this riddle to unfold.

and under this in another handwriting—

"I hope I doe this Riddelle unfold
In saying that this STONE is cold."

THE SWYNNERTON FAMILY.

ANY information respecting the Swynnertons of "Repyndon, Melton, Tykenhall, Bottesford, Aldebrowe, and Doddington," co. Derby, in the 12th and 13th centuries is particularly wanted for the Historical Account of the Swynnerton Family, now in the press. Also a descent of the Swinnertons of Whitmore, in co. Stafford, 16th and 17th centuries. Also any Church Registers, whatever, or from any place, relating to the name of Swynnerton.

Any particulars will be acceptable, and may be sent to the Editor of the "RELICUARY," or to Mr. Massey Swynnerton, 10, Rue du Chateau, Chatou, Paris.

NOTES RELATING TO DERBYS HIRE FAMILIES.

THE following notes are from the *Lichfield Diocesan Register*.

1458, 27 Sep. A Commissioner to receive the vows of continence and chastity of "*Agnete Savcheverell*, relict' Johis Savcheverell de præ de Derlegh;" also of "*Elizabeth Leche*, relict' Radulphi Leche de Baraslowe infra præ de Bawkewell." (Fol. 94, Book II.)

At an Ordination 1459 (?) [under heading 1463] *subdeacon*, Willms Ffoliambe ad titulum mon de Dale.

1466. Thomas Chircheyard, *secular priest*, ad titulum mon Derlegh.

Book 13 and 14.

1519. Robt. Legh of Egynton in Com Derby armig' occurs as grantee of the next presentation to South Norton or Normanton, of a grant of George Legh, of Adlyngton, Esq., *Caveat*.

Fol. 110, 111. A Fitzherbert Will, with long and curious schedule of Household Goods. A.D. 1517.

T. H.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF NICHOLAS BAGSHAW, OF WILKINHILL, CO. DERBY, 1656.

618 Wotton Nicholas Bagshaw.

9 JANU. 1656. "I Nicholas Bagshaw of Wilkinhill in the County of Derby yeoman" "I give all my land and houseing at Betfeild in the parish of Chappell in Le fryth and County of Derby to Grace Bagshaw my wellbeloved wife" for life. In the will he mentions—Nephew Robert Bagshaw "Anne Bagshawe the wife of Thomas Bagshaw of Chappell, Clarke" Francis Bennett of Wilkinhill & his children Mary Bennett Dorothy Bennett Barbary Bennett Elizabeth Bennett Grace Bennett "And for the disposing of the rest and residue of my worldye estate I give vnto Dorothy Bennett the daughter of Francis Bennett of Wilkinhill aforesaid tenn pounds one standinge seeled bed in the parlour and one table in the same parlour and Cubboard in the same parlour which was given her by my wife Grace Bagshaw. And alsoe I give her one litle new pott. Item I give vnto Barbary Bennett daughter of Francis Bennett aforesaid thirteene pounds six shillings eight pence. Item I give vnto Elizabeth Bennett daughter to Francis Bennett aforesaid five pounds. Item I give vnto Grace Bennett one other daughter of the aforesaid Francis Bennett five pounds. Item I give vnto Mary Bennett aforesaid one great pott. To John Bennett the sonne of Francis Bennett aforesaid one great pott. Item I give vnto Dorothy Bennett aforesaid one litle new pott. Item I give vnto Thomas Bagshawe my nephewe one shilling" "the aforesaid Dorothy Bennett shall pay vnto John Bennett her brother fifty shillings when shee shall accomplish the age of twenty and one years. Item I give vnto Mary Bennett one panne." Exor to pay legacies to his children at 21. "Item I give vnto George Bagshawe my nephewe one shillinge." Francis Bennett sole exor Proved 20 Nov 1658 by Francis Bennett sole exor.

R. G. RICE.

THE FAMILY OF SPATEMAN, OF DERBYSHIRE.

Will the genealogical and other readers of the "RELICUARY" kindly supply any particulars they may possess relating to the family of Spateman, of Rodenook, near Moreton, and other places in Derbyshire. Any information addressed to the Editor, will be acceptable, as will also any particulars relating to Rodenook, or Road Nook, formerly a residence of the Spatemans. Who is the present representative of the family? and to whom does Rodenook now belong?

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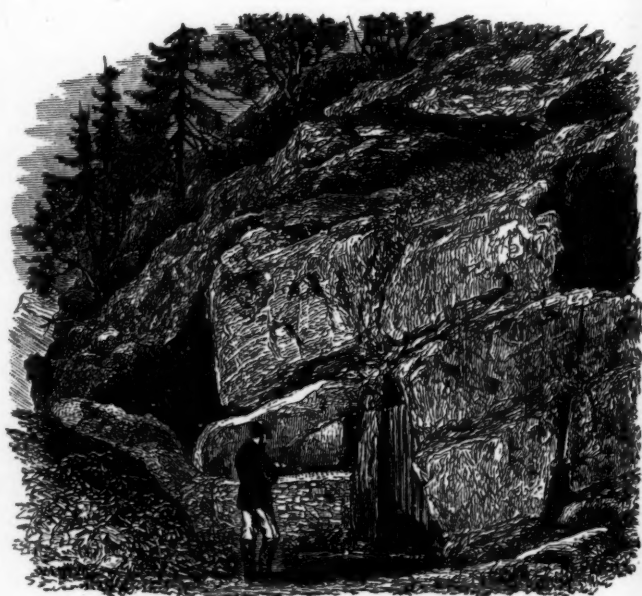
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HERMITAGE AND WITCHES CAVE, BRIDGNORTH.

NORTH VIEW.

Engraved from a photograph by Medcalf.